ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,026—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th June.
B.I. INDIA	5050	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5037	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6625	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,341	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 11, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevallier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

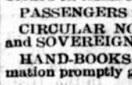
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Shirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

ENGLISH MADE
GYMKHANA KIT
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL,
LAWN TENNIS,
POLO AND GOLF,
HOCKEY.
BADMINTON, RACQUETS, FIVES,
FENCING AND BOXING KIT.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
AN IRREGULAR CORPS IN MATABELELAND. By Lieut.-Col. Herbert Plumer	6 12
THE TRUE GEORGE WASHINGTON. By P. L. Ford	5 10
NEW GLEANINGS. By W. E. Gladstone, a New Series of Gleanings of Past Years	2 10
THE EVOLUTION OF THE ARYAN. By Rudolph Von Shering. Translated by A. Drucher	7 14
A HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, from 1880 to Diamond Jubilee. By Justin McCarthy	9 0
COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By G. A. Beckett, New Edition, to be complete in 14 Monthly Parts, each	0 12
MILITARY EXPEDITIONS BEYOND THE SEAS. By Col. G. A. Furse, C. B., 2 Vols.	13 2
BLIND LARRY. Irish Idylls. By L. Macnamara	2 10

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash Rs. as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50 do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do.	50 do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50 do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50 do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50 do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100 do.	"	7 0
Nouvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

HATTERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY.

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S FELT HATS.

TRESS AND CO.'S SILK HATS.
ELLWOOD AND SON'S SUN HATS & HELMETS.
STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS. IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRESENT DAY FASHIONS

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waters Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.,	5 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCES DOCK.

ITALIAN WINES.

A well-matured Wine direct from Italy AND BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Quarts	10 8
Pints	6 0

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;" Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is preferable to a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out—the sort of conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by train, on an Elephant or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it ; but in the other kind the Mercury would certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

	Rs. a.
HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13 in. and 6 in. dial	24 0
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 6 in. dial	25 0
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial, will open and bois dial	30 0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial	30 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and 6 in. metal dial	32 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial	35 0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 8 in. dial	38 0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial	40 0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 in. 3½ in. dial	75 0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial	90 0

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS
FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Vernier for regulating the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending up to 15,000. In ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Railway Journey over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent he is unconsciously accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

THERMOMETERS
GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

	Rs. a.
IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit	3 8
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall	6 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,
A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.
THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.
Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

—DEWAR'S— —PERTH— —WHISKY.—

SOLE AGENTS:

LATHAM AND CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.
CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE, IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Twelve per cent, for the year ending 31st December, 1896, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1897, at the Offices of the Company, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant A. C. SHUTTLEWORTH, 2nd. Bn. South Lancashire Regt., must be forwarded not later than the 15th day of July, 1897, to Captain G. F. MENZIES, 2nd. South Lancashire Regt., Kamptee.

G. F. MENZIES, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the day will be treated as a Sunday, at the several GOODS DEPOTS of this Railway in Bombay.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of Mr. BOMANJI PESTANJI MASTER, a member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by the Justices, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (II of 1888). I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1897, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

MINTON TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in

Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the Country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, &c., and for Exterior Decoration.

Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in his Report about the Administration of the Hospitals in the Bombay Presidency, says that "The Flooring of the Wards of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with MINTON TILES has been completed, and there can be no doubt of the great advantage from a Sanitary point of view."

For further information Apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CITATION.

FROM THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT THANA.

UNDER ACT V OF 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATION No. 27 OF 1897.

BAI DINBAI, DOSABHAI HORMUSJEE and BHAI DORABJEE DOSABHAI, residing in Bombay .....Applicants.

IT is hereby made known that DOSABHAI HORMUSJI Parsee of Bombay died at Bombay on the 30th December, 1896, that the deceased has left property at the places mentioned in the margin in all of the value of about Rs. 59,307, and that the applicants Bai Dinbai and Bhai Dorabji pray for the grant of a Probate of the Will of the said deceased, of December 1896.

At Thana, Bombay, Kolaba, Poona, Hasanagabad and also within the limits of Bhopal, Gwalior, Nizam and its territories and Jabalpore.

It is hereby proclaimed that Friday, the 9th day of July, 1897, has been fixed for making inquiry into the matter. Therefore all persons who claim to have any interest in the property of the deceased should come and see the proceedings before the Probate is granted, and if any person has to file a Caveat against the said application he should present the same to the District Judge on or before the abovenamed date. Let this be known to you.—Dated 11th day of June, 1897.

S. B. CHAUBAL,
Clerk of the District Court, Thana.

WITH reference to the sale of the undermentioned property advertised to take place by Public Auction through Messrs. Crawford and Company, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, on behalf of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors AMBARAM BHAGWAN and NARAYAN BHAGWAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAVCHAND UJAMCHAND is the 2nd mortgagee of the said property under a deed dated the 5th day of September, 1896, for Rs. 13,637 and that the purchaser will take it subject to the said 2nd mortgage held by our said client.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land of which Hormusji Bomanji Sethna is the Fazendar, with the buildings, tenements dwelling-house standing thereon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, situate on the South side of the Mombadevi Road admeasuring 159 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward C Ward No. 770, Street Nos. 30-33 and bounded on the East by the properties of Ambaram Bhagwan, on the West by the property of Ranchordas Valabhai, on the North by the said Mombadevi Road, and on the South by the property of Balubai and Javerbai.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1897.

BHAISHANKER AND KANGA,
Attorneys for Ravchand Ujamchand.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 201 OF 1895.

RUTTONSEY PREMJI .....Plaintiff.

vs.

JESSING JAO BARRETTO and others .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit, on the 17th day of December, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendants JESSING JAO BARRETTO, MUTTAS JAO BARRETTO, PEDITO SANGAO BARRETTO and P. J. BARRETTO, should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,686-4-10 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the Rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property dated the 23rd January, 1896, certain moveable property, consisting of Household furniture, Iron Safe, Bags of Rice (paddy) Empty Gunny Bags, &c., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1897, at the hour of 2-0 o'clock P.M., the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued herein on the 2nd day of July, 1896, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at Mattoongs, the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be put at the time of sale,

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJEE & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY,

No. 123 OF 1897.

In the matter of LADKIBAI widow of the late RAGHOJI MOHANDAS and HEMCHAND LAKHIDAS and HARAKCHAND TARACHAND all of Bombay Hindus carrying on business till recently in partnership with HARJIVAN MOHANDAS since deceased. JIVRAJ TARACHAND MUTHRIA ANANDJI, GODAWRI ANUNDJI and VAJI ANUNDJI all the last four persons being minors at JUMA MUSJID in Bombay as Tea Merchants in the name style and firm of HARJIVAN MOHANDAS, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company through their Agent Mr. Thomas William Birkett, Messrs. Rappael and Company through their Agent Mr. Manji Carimbhoy, Messrs. Ebrahim Nurdin and Company through their partner Mr. Nurdin Ebrahim and Messrs. Carimbhoy Ebrahim and Company through their Agent and Manager Carmaliyhoy Jan Mahomed, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Mr. Thomas William Birkett, Manji Carimbhoy Jan Mahomed was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Ladkibai widow of the late Raghoji Mohandas and Hemchand Lakmidas and Harakchand Tarachand have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this sixteenth day of June. One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of June, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed FRIDAY, 25th June, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a MEMBER to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. P. B. Savile, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on that day.

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Asst. Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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T. FRASER,
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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W. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
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35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
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WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
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Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in West. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
West-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JARDINE'S NAVIGATION STEAM COAL.

THE public are warned that the above well-known quality of BENGAL COAL is only imported by the Undersigned who are SOLE AGENTS.

Any one delivering other descriptions of Coal against Sale of Jardine's Navigation will be prosecuted for fraud.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

REQUIRED AN ORGANIST for St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Bombay. Applications with testimonials and statement of terms to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 22nd. inst.

THOMAS H. GREIG.

11th June 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

THE BANK OF BENGAL

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A

4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT RUPEES 1,00,00,000

(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),

REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of £500,000 and Debentures for £133,100 of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 10 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz.:—

Class A for	25	lakhs	repayable at par after			5	years.
„ B „	25	„	„	„	„	10	„
„ C „	25	„	„	„	„	15	„
„ D „	25	„	„	„	„	20	„
	100	lakhs.					

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, &c.) Tenders cannot be received for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus:—

One-fourth of the amount in		5	years	Debentures.	
„	„	„	10	„	„
„	„	„	15	„	„
„	„	„	20	„	„

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows:—

On 28th June.....32 per cent. (plus any premium.)
„ 28th July .....35 „
„ 28th August..30 „

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,395
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial B. Ld. Mgc.	10,625 | 15,000	100 | 100	75 |	10 p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,50,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	306
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,200	1,100	all		615
Anglo-Indian	1,200	—	100	Nil	47
Asarangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bombay & W. Co. Ld. (Shelfarly)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	620
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,630
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	855
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	610
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	720
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	700
Hingu. achal Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	736
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	545
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	710
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jam Mfg. Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	875
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,000	100	103	dvd Rs.10	287
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	750
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,800
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	5,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,600	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,525
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8	1324
Moraji Gocul das	1,080	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,250
Mysore S & M. Co.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	395
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,300
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	910
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,350
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,070
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	920
Southern India	1,200	500	500	15	160
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	395
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	665
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vaishnaker Lukhamshi Nunkerc Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	800
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	..	..	...
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,158
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,830
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	200	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breula Canara Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Bombay Fort Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	192½
Bombay City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	160	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	345
Hingoll Prose Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	265
Mahim adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Bezar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	165
Prince of Wales	300	600	600	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	800	75	20	335
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	230
Volkart	..	600	10	dvd Rs60	1,050
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	280
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	160
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,830
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,710
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mills	4,000	500	500	50	1,250
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	305
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,900	251	100	dvd Rs11	29xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	500	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	28,000	500	60	...	125

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26-10
Gold Leaf	" 26-11
Parks, bar Gold, old	" 26-5
Do. do. new	" 26-3
Australia, bar Gold	" 26-8
Bombay bar Gold	" 26-6
Sovereigns	" 16-10
Do. Dreams	" 16-9
Silver 17	" 82
" Do. 17½	" 82½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 0-31m, 1-19a. Low water, 6-19m., 7-26a.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Chindwara and Ponani entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Mohammadi and Wido left it yesterday.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Gunny Moosa, a Mahomedan, having his firm on the first floor of a house, at Nagdavie Street, has reported to the police the theft of a cotton sudria, containing three currency notes for Rs. 100 each of the Calcutta circle and ten notes for Rs. 10 each of the Bombay circle, about noon, on the 14th instant. The complainant declined to sign a written complaint.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held, at 5-30, this evening. Business :—(1) To place on record the society's sense of the loss they have incurred in the death of their honorary secretary, the late Honorable Mr. Javerlal U. Yajnik. (2) Paper to be read—"The Belief about the Future of the Soul among the Ancient Egyptians and Zoroastrians," by Mr. J. J. Mody.

ACCIDENT AT A QUARRY-HOLE.—Kanoo Mahadoo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Parel, and employed as a labourer in the quarry belonging to Harry Kooshaba, at Parel Tank Road, was, on Tuesday noon, carrying a basket containing stones, when one of the stones fell out of the basket. It struck the man on the left leg, cutting the sinew just above the heel. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and was detained.

IMPORTING DISEASED BUFFALO MEAT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Palonji Maherjeebhoy, sub-inspector of the Market Department, charged Bhagoo Bhowanee, a low-caste Hindu woman, with importing from Coorla into Bombay one hundred pounds of diseased buffalo meat without a license from the Municipal Commissioner on the night of the 13th ultimo. The woman was arrested on Bellasis Road with the meat in her possession. She was fined Rs. 10.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Bhet Bhorkan Gopal, a mill-hand, aged twenty-one years, residing at Kalachowkay Road, and employed as a carder in the Western India Mill, at Kalachowkay Road, was, on Tuesday morning, starting the carding machine, when he was seized with a fit, and fell headlong on the machinery, which was in motion. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull and other injuries. He was detained in the hospital.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Goolab, a Hindu woman, residing at 3rd Bholwada, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that her daughter, named Moti, aged seven years, who had been wearing ornaments, of the value of Rs. 60, on her person, was missing. Information was immediately circulated, with the result that the girl was found in the evening, at Parel, minus the ornaments. The girl stated that while she was playing near her mother's house, a Mahomedan came up and enticed her away under the pretence of buying her toys.

CLEVER CAPTURE BY A WOMAN.—Mahadu Daji, a Hindu, was, yesterday, charged by Inspector Moore, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with criminally trespassing, with intent to commit theft, into the house occupied by Tukee, a married woman, residing separate from her husband at Bapty Road. On the night of the 13th instant, prosecutrix was lying asleep in her room with the door unfastened from inside. About midnight the accused entered the room and removed from her person a silver armlet; but before the man left the room, the woman awoke, went out of the room, locked the door from outside, confining the thief within, and brought a policeman. On the room being opened by the police, the accused was found lying therein and the silver armlet was recovered from his person. Accused said that he knew the woman and as she had voluntarily called him at her place, he went to her on that night. His Worship fined him Rs. 15, with the alternative of suffering fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT NAGPADA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan again brought on remand and prosecuted three Soodees, named Abdulla Khamiz, a serang, and Habid Tyeb and Abish Magroob, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging No. 1 with causing grievous hurt to Khaliz Mirza, a Pathan, police-man by profession, by stabbing him with a sheathed knife on the left side of the chest and other parts of the body; Nos. 2 and 3 being charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. Superintendent Nolan conducted the prosecution; while the three accused were defended by Mr. Kazee Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law. The details of the affray, which was the outcome of some monetary transactions existing between the complainant and the first accused, have already been published. After the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was recorded, Dr. Gillespie, the house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, stated that the complainant was brought to the hospital in a dying condition on the night of the 13th ultimo. He described the nature of several wounds, remarking that there were very rare cases in which persons suffering from such a wound on the chest, as the complainant had sustained, survived, as pneumonia generally followed such injury, and he therefore thought it advisable to have his statements taken down. The complainant, who was discharged from the hospital only a week ago, was then called and examined by Mr. Nolan. He corroborated the statement made by him in his declaration recorded by the magistrate on the night in question in the hospital. The first accused being questioned by the court, denied the charge, stating that the knife did not belong to him and that he did not stab the complainant. He would reserve his defence for the High Court. His Worship framed a charge of attempt to commit culpable homicide against No. 1 and committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. With regard to the second and third accused, his Worship remarked that it did not seem from the evidence that they took any active part in the affair, and as they had been in jail since the 18th ultimo, they had suffered sufficient punishment. The court therefore warned and discharged them.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF MONEY ORDER BY A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged William Lapprey, a signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, with forging a telegraphic money order for the purpose of cheating. The information filed by the Superintendent, upon which a warrant was issued by Mr. Webb, on Monday last, stated, among other things, that in the early part of February last Mr. Brewin received certain information from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Offices, and also from the postmaster of the Market Post Office, regarding the forging of three telegraphic money orders and about an attempt to obtain from the postmaster the amount mentioned in the said telegraphic money orders. The postmaster and two of his clerks went to the Central Telegraph Office on 5th instant, and pointed out Lapprey, from among 40 signallers at work, as the man who on 1st February attempted to obtain from the Market Post Office the amount of those three telegraphic orders received at that office. Mr. Brewin believed that accused forged the three telegraphic money orders and then went to obtain money from the Market Post Office.

Mr. Brewin having sworn to the information, and the accused being identified, the officer said that the amount represented by the three money orders was over twelve hundred rupees. He wanted a week's time to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. De Souza, pleader, who defended, remarked that it was hardly fair to lock up accused for a week without any evidence being led against him.

Mr. Brewin objected to accused being enlarged on bail, as his offence was a non-bailable one.

Mr. DeSouza submitted that in case of the a pplication for bail being refused, the postponement should be as short as possible.

Mr. Brewin contended that he could claim that the accused be remanded to jail for fourteen days without offering a tittle of evidence. He had to reduce to writing a number of statements before instructing the Public Prosecutor, and it required some time to do so.

The magistrate said that the charge against the accused was a serious one, and the prosecution must be allowed a fair time to get their evidence. The accused was remanded for a week, the hearing of the charge being fixed for the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m.

MIRACULOUS CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—The Medicine recently introduced after a long and searching trial by Dr. S. B. Shroff for the instantaneous cure of Gout and other chronic diseases, no doubt reflects the greatest credit to the inventor inasmuch as it effects the cure marvellously, giving the patient instant relief. Really it works wonders, many a victim delivered from the scourge of rheumatism speak in high praise of this Medicine which is the result of the Allo-pathic research by Dr. S. B. Shroff. It contains nothing but vegetable properties and several medical drugs quite free from any injurious stuff. The Medical Faculty is strongly recommended to give this Medicine a trial, and, introduce it to the general public, thus recognising the long tried efforts of Dr. S. B Shroff in suitable manner.—(ADVT.)

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual meeting of the Oriental Life Assurance Company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Albert Buildings, when there was a good attendance of shareholders and policyholders.

Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, manager and actuary, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., said: Gentlemen,—I rise for the purpose of moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which, I believe, you have already had placed before you, and in doing so I may perhaps be permitted on behalf of this institution, to tender our congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, who in a few days will join with her people of every continent and every clime in celebrating that most auspicious event—the completion of the Sixty Years' Reign of Her Majesty. (Cheers.) The accounts of the company for the year call for no special remark, since they show a normal condition of things, namely, steady and constant progress in our business. The general results of the past year's work have been distinctly good. The total funds of the company have increased over Rs. 13,70,000, which is greater than last year's increase, and although the average rate of interest realized on our investments has decreased slightly, yet it is gratifying to note that the expenses of management and commission, whether measured in relation to the total income or to the premium income are less than in 1895. As Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the Official Trustee of Bombay, has gone on six months' furlough, he asked us to allow the matter of increased powers to invest in securities allowed by Government to trustees to stand over until his return or until the next annual meeting, and this suggestion has been adopted. The report, accounts and certificates are so full of information about the company, that I need say nothing further regarding them. This is the last year of the triennium, and I have every hope that when that strict investigation and valuation is made, the result will be one which is satisfactory to the proprietors and the policyholders alike. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it now affords me much pleasure to move the adoption of the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1896.

Mr. Gordhandas Khattan seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dinshaw Vakil proposed the re-election of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee as directors.

Dr. Shantaram Vithal seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

TWELVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Mr. S. M. Moses proposed, and Mr. W. M. Macaulay seconded, that the dividend to shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1896, be paid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum (as agreed to at the last annual meeting) on and after Monday, the 28th instant.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. A. E. Moses moved, and Mr. E. R. Papa seconded, and it was carried that Mr. M. M. Dadina, and Mr. B. P. Wadia, be re-elected auditors of the company for the current year.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to the medical advisers of the company for their great care in the examination of lives proposed for assurance to the company.

Mr. D. H. Billimoria seconded the motion, which was also carried.

Dr. Boyd, in returning thanks for the vote of confidence, said that he took a deep interest in the "Oriental" both as chief medical adviser at Head Office and as a large shareholder. His very best services would always be given to the company; and to had no doubt, the same loyal feelings prevailed amongst all the medical advisers of the company.

Mr. Bapuji Wadia moved a vote of thanks to the working agents, canvassers, shareholders, and policyholders of the company for their personal interest and activity on behalf of the "Oriental."

Mr. Bapaji Gopal seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. Moola Pheroz in reply, said that the agents would do their utmost on all occasions for the company.

Mr. Hormusjee Chothia proposed that the best thanks be given to the chairman and directors for their great attention to the business of the company during the past year.

Dr. Boyd seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The chairman thanked them for their kind vote of confidence.

The chairman proposed that the thanks of the shareholders and policyholders be given to Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the other officers and the office staff of the company for the zeal, attention, and faithful services rendered to the company during the past year.

Mr. S. M. Moses seconded the resolution, which was also carried by acclamation.

MR. SLATER'S REPLY.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, on behalf of the officers of the company and the staff, I tender you our sincere thanks for the kind expressions you have given of your confidence. We take great pleasure in the continued prosperity of the company, and it goes without saying that we do all we can to promote the same. As you are aware, the last ten months have been of special interest, not to say anxiety, to all connected with life assurance in this country, and particularly in the Bombay Presidency, and several of our agents have asked me to make a few remarks at this meeting regarding the losses sustained by the company to the present time, through the rapidly declining "Bubonic Fever." It is the more desirable that I should adopt this suggestion, since I am informed that "the agents of some of the rival companies have from the commencement of the plague been spreading false reports that the "Oriental" is being ruined on account of the epidemic." This is of course utterly false. From the report now submitted it will be seen that we had no claims on account of "Bubonic Fever" to 31st December 1896. Since then nearly six months have elapsed, but out of 24,386 policyholders assuring the large sum of Rs. 5,97,60,620-10-1 upon our registers not more than 14 have fallen victims to the epidemic up to the present date. The aggregate amount of assurance, less premiums received, in regard to them was only Rs. 22,924 11-8. The losses fall on the lives of 2 Portuguese, 8 Parsees, 3 Hindoos, and 1 Mahomedan. These facts clearly support the conclusion drawn from the recent experience of this city that the epidemic is mainly confined to, and finds its victims among those who do not belong to the class that take advantage of life assurance.

THE COMPANY AND THE PLAGUE.

The public and our members need have no fear as to the company's capabilities to meet all obligations now or in the future, as the "Oriental" rates are drawn up with a view to cover all contingencies. The "Oriental" not being merely a fair-weather Life Assurance Company, did not follow the example set by some of its rivals in closing their doors against native lives during the epidemic. Results have shown that we were fully justified in making no alteration in the terms of admission to the benefits the company confers, for, as I have already mentioned, our loss from the plague has been very small indeed. (Cheers.) Our action in the matter was dictated by no mere arbitrary and opportunist policy, but was based on settled principles, which are founded on the close study of all surrounding conditions. As the health of the people who reside in India is of great importance to our company, I have naturally taken a deep interest therein ever since I came to the country in 1866, and especially since the establishment of the "Oriental" in 1874.

THE FUTURE OF THE CITY.

So far as the city of Bombay is concerned, I regret to have to confess that for many years I have noticed that its sanitary condition has been going not from "good to better," but from "bad to worse." Hence I was not surprised at an epidemic breaking out in our midst. Those in authority ought not to rest contented with stamping out the fell disease, but should take up in an earnest manner the whole question of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. The need for "betterment" is so great as to admit of no further delay. I observe the Municipal Commissioner has propounded a scheme to put the Health Department of the Municipality on a proper footing to cope with the great extension of the city during the last 20 years. His Excellency the Governor, who takes such a deep interest in all that concerns the true welfare of the city, from the knowledge actually gained in our worst slums in March 1896, and again during the plague epidemic when at considerable personal risk he visited many of the infected districts will, no doubt, further any scheme that places the Health and Drainage Departments on a proper footing. That is the main point to be seen to. A deep debt of gratitude is due to all the earnest workers, who for months past have in various ways been doing their utmost to stamp out the epidemic and whose efforts are now being crowned with success. If strong measures were not resorted to at the commencement it was for the best of reasons. From what I have learned from our constituents of nearly every race in India, I believe that had segregation been insisted on at first and enforced there would have been an insurrection in Bombay and the exodus of people would have been so great as to bring all business practically to a standstill and so render continued residence in Bombay impossible. The poor had such strong objections against their sick being removed and treated by strangers that there would have been very serious unrest. We should therefore pause before we blame those in authority. It is easy to criticise after the event; it is not so easy for those responsible for the administration to steer clear of the shoals and quicksands underlying so extremely delicate a situation. This being so, I cannot sympathise with the efforts being made in some quarters to discredit the Government of Bombay, in reference to its plague policy. The executive authorities are now striving their utmost to bring the city back to its normal condition, and we must meantime rest content. Let our drains be completed in accordance with the very best expert advice; ventilation improved in many storied tenements, our Health Department kept up to its full working pitch, and ere long we shall see a considerable improvement in the health of our city and only remember the plague as an ugly dream, looking upon the sad affliction as a blessing in disguise if it only accomplishes the cleansing of the cities of the Empire. (Cheers.)

I would now remind you that the year 1897, of which half is nearly gone, is the last of our valuation period. Greater prosperity than we have even yet had may be attained, if shareholders and policyholders combine to help forward the work of the company. I trust you will therefore exert yourselves to the utmost to send us as many good proposals as possible, that we may show splendid results although unfortunately the year is one when famine and pestilence are in the land.

Dr. Boyd said that although no one had mentioned the subject to him, he thought the meeting might not to close without voting a bonus of one month's salary to the officers and staff.

Mr. Goverdandas Khatau pointed out that the proposal had not been brought up as a directors' meeting, and consequently be doubted whether it was in order, thereupon Dr. Boyd withdrew.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was accorded on the motion of Mr. Goverdhandass Khatau Makanjee, and the meeting terminated.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Subjoined are extracts from the annual report :—

As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the company, which, at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,74,528-5-5 have been increased by no less than the sum of Rs. 13,70,957-13-8, thus making a total of Rs. 1,17,45,486-5-1, being an amount of accumulated resources which affords policyholders unquestionable security. The details of the above increase are given in the accounts which give a clear and complete view of the company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the bankers, official trustees' and auditors' certificates. During the year 4,613 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,23,37,993. Of this number 2,990 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 75,13,007, the annual premia on which, exclusive of debts due to the company, being Rs. 2,95,804-2-0. The company also issued 1 policy for Rs. 1,000 at a single premium of Rs. 1,655-4-0; and 2 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 1,654-10-8, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 6,200-14-0, also 5 annuity bonds for Rs. 1,164-15-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 12,768, and 1 deferred annuity bond for Rs. 600 the yearly premium under which is Rs. 197-12-0. The annual revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 28,47,012-2-10, of which Rs. 24,23,929-0-8 was derived from premiums and annuity contracts, and Rs. 4,13,073-2-2 from interests on investments. Claims for Rs. 10,01,577-7-4 were paid during the year :—(1) Under 64 matured endowment policies on 56 lives, assuring with bonus additions Rs. 1,71,396-7-11. (2) By death of 239 assured lives, under 289 policies assuring with bonus additions Rs. 8,47,710-15-5,—Rs. 10,19,077-7-4. Deduct re-assurances recovered Rs. 17,500-0-0,—Rs. 10,01,577-7-4. Also one monthly pension of Rs. 30.

Summary of Endowment Assurances Matured amongst the various Races Assured in the Company and amount paid with bonus additions under each during the year 1896 :—

Races.	Lives.	No. of Policies.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
Hindus	26	30	87,127	15	11
Europeans and Eurasians	27	31	82,170	9	7
Parsees	2	2	617	14	5
Mahomedans	1	1	1,501	1	0
Total	56	64	1,71,396	7	11

Claims admitted, but not paid on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1896 amount to Rs. 3,27,325-9-3. The total out-go for the year is Rs. 14,31,546-11-9, which includes Rs. 40,297-4-0 for Re-assurances and Rs. 10,44,884-11-1 for claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders, leaving a balance of Receipts over disbursements of Rs. 13,70,957-15-8. The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the company from its commencement is still maintained. The investments of the company are :—3 and 3½ per cents. Government Securities for Rs. 1,07,81,400-0-0, loans on policies Rs. 3,13,305-7-2,—Rs. 1,10,94,603-7-2. Under the provisions of the Articles of Association, Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee retire from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Muncherjee Merwanji Dadina shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, policyholders' auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election. The directors recommend a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum to shareholders for last year.

It is with much regret that the directors have to record the death of their colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, who was an additional Hindoo director of the company during the last three years. It is not intended to fill up the vacancy thus created. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col. James Arnott, M. D., chief medical adviser, having retired after being connected with the company from nearly its commencement, the directors have appointed Surgeon-Lieut-Col. H. W. B. Boyd, F.R. C.S.I., his successor. The directors record how much they were indebted to Dr. Arnott, while chief medical officer of the company. Dr. E. R. Butler, the company's medical adviser in London, having retired from practice, the directors have appointed his successor Dr. Vere Nicoll, to succeed him. Dr. Butler was the first medical officer of the company in Bombay before retiring to London, and has always taken a deep interest therein. The directors have appointed Mr. H. G. W. Meikle, F.F.A., son of our consulting actuary, assistant actuary of the company. The directors regret that owing to the epidemic prevailing in our midst, the work of our new building has been considerably delayed in consequence of the workmen having left the city for their country. The directors are, however, assured that the building will be completed within the original contract time. From the foregoing figures, it will be seen, that, in spite of the impression on account of famine and bubonic fever in the land, the prosperity of the company is maintained. The board confidently rely upon the continued co-operation and assistance of the members—shareholders and policyholders—in helping them to make known the benefits which the "Oriental" confers, and in extending those benefits to all classes of the community. The board of directors again record with pleasure the continued faithful and zealous services of all the officers of the company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous agents in augmenting the business of the company. The policyholders and shareholders who have sent proposals to the company are heartily thanked for their continued efforts to assist the board in extending the business and beneficial operations of the company, and if they will continue to help the directors by each introducing at least one new policyholder during the present year, they will maintain the company's character for growth, progress, and beneficence. There is, however, reason to urge upon those shareholders, policyholders and agents of the company who have not yet contributed to the company's success; that it is within the power of every one to influence in some degree its increasing progress and prosperity. The directors desire to call special attention to the fact that the business of the company is the property of the members, and that they can and should assist in its extension and advancement by introducing it to as many other good and eligible members as possible. The manager and actuary will always be glad of such introductions. The directors congratulate the members on the prosperity of the company in face of increased competition, and while looking to the shareholders and policyholders for its continued support, would remind them that the year on which they have now entered is the last of a triennial period, and that the report after next will contain particulars of an exhaustive investigation and valuation of the company's affairs with proposals for the declaration of a bonus. The steady progress of the business, and consequent increase of the funds (due in a great measure to the exceptionally low rate of expenses), give good reason to anticipate favourable results. The thanks of the directors are due to all connected with the company for the success of the past year, and they trust that each year's report will bear record of their indefatigable efforts in promoting the company's welfare and prosperity.

THE Karachi Artillery Volunteers' fete on the 21st instant will be on a very large scale; 50 per cent. of the proceeds are to go to the

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"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Re. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, etc., etc.:—
2 bales grey dhoolies.
2 cases muslin.
2 bales grey lacewets.
On account of whom it may be concerned—
2 cases damaged cochineal.
1 large mirror in gilt frame.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 17th June, 1897.

MERHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No. 622 of 1894.
Hashim Allana and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Haji Sidick Allana and others.....Defendants.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MERHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the property in said suit, the power contained in the Decretal order, dated the 23rd February, 1895, and the same shall be subject to the conditions of sale to be seen at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Outram Road.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit to all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 116 1/2 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Abdool Rasul Street, otherwise known as Rangaree Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Ward No. 82 and Sunder No. 121-123, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under City Survey No. 1264, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Gajee Ahmed, on or towards the south by the property of Hajeba, widow of Hajee Soolaiman, on or towards the east by a sweepers' road of half Sookul Cess, and on or towards the west by a public road known as Rahiman Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Sidick Allana and others formerly and are now partly in the occupation of the 1st and 2nd plaintiff, abovenamed and partly in the occupation of the 1st defendant and the said Hajee Sidick Allana, and partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MERHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 17th June, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday amounting to 34 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 2 5-8d. A decline of 1-16 per cent. made the price of Consols 112 7-8. Bar Silver advanced in London 1-16d., to 27 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, to 60 cents per oz., demand. Exchange on London remaining at 4·87 dollars. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher at £62 1-8, but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent lower at 117¼. Paris quotations were unchanged at 25·12 fcs. for Exchange on London, and 103⅜ for Rentes. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 3-8d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,050,000 quarters, being 100,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation in London yesterday was 39¼s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk buyers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; for Brown Rapeseed, 37¼s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Linseed, 33¼s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market quieter.

No change took place yesterday in either spot prices of Cotton or in those of arrivals in Liverpool. The day's sales were 14,000 bales, of which 300 bales were Surats; and the imports 5,000 bales. The market at closing was steady, Surats and Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market also closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unaltered in price in new York at 7 11-16 cents. per lbs., August Futures were nine points higher at 7·22 cents, and December 4 points at 6·81 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, the following being the comparison shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those in 1896 and 1895:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	1,000	1,800	3,000
Three days' do	2,000	8,800	7,000
Since 1st September	6,553,000	5,123,700	7,857,400

In our local Cotton market, owing to the large sales in Liverpool yesterday (14,000 bales, as stated above) dealers have to-day raised their rates Re. 1 all round; but European shippers keep out of the market. The Mills and Japan buyers are still purchasing, and they have taken between them some 2,000 bales. In New Cotton rates advanced about Rs. 2, and it is reported that sales of "good" Broach, for May delivery, have been made in the Bazaar at Rs. 209½ to Rs. 210¼. Since the receipt of the mills' report there has been a quieter feeling, and buyers are trying to get in lower.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—The price of Rapeseed is higher, which prevents much business being done. Linseed remains firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,597 bales.
Wheat	8,017 cwts.
Linseed	1,513 "
Rapeseed	8,038 "
Poppyseed	2,334 "
Castorseed	2,008 "
Rice	18,709 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is unchanged; a line is reported to have been done at 9s., for July shipment.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. No Merchants' Bills were offering; Bank Paper was taken to a moderate extent at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Ready Telegraphic, but bona-fide business all round is very limited, and the market continues virtually in the hands of native speculators. We quote:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 2 5-8d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	154¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and rates after opening at 103 5-16 for cash and 103¼ for the settlement declined 3-16 per cent, closing quotations being 103 1-8 and 103 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; for Threes 96, nominal, continued to be named.

SHARES are dull. Central India Mills are Rs. 20 lower, China and Standard Rs. 5 each, City of Bombay Rs. 40; Hyderabad are Rs. 10 higher, and Empress Rs. 5. Breal's Cawnpore Press have advanced Rs. 7½; and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Rs. 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goloonda left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

PENANG, JUNE 15.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left this for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16.

Mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Till further notice telegrams for all stations in Peru except Payta Chorillos Lima and Mollendo must be in plain language.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.
Till further notice different telegrams for Burma and Assam beyond Naryanganj and Dhubri respectively cannot be counted, and urgent and ordinary telegrams for Assam can only be accepted at Senders risk as the lines are interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th June, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	2	41 p.m.	...	25
Teheran	16	2	41 p.m.	...	25
Suez	16	2	45 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th June, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	14	...	4
" Madras	1	26	...	1
" Madras	...	45	...	1

G. I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 5th June 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggre. gain.	Aggre. gain. Dec.
Miles Open ...	788	789	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers ...	37,697	35,369	2,328	...	...	1,25,537
Parcels, &c. ...	31,305	30,811	494	...	3,51,559	...
Goods ...	...	...	12,494	...	...	...
Other earnings ...	4,373	3,951	1,522	...	...	29,899
Total for week ...	1,33,345	1,09,653	17,680	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	38,73,976	38,73,629	...	...	3,00,059	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[NO CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BHAT—June 16, at Bombay, Mr. Purnanand Mahanand Bhat, Barrister-at-law, brother-in-law to Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Solicitor, aged 41 years. Deeply regretted.

POONA.

DEATH.

PATEL—June 16, Patel Hall, Poona, Bai Dhunbaijee, widow of Dorabjee Pestonjee Patel, and mother of Dadabhai Dorabjee Patel, aged 78. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—June 12, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Elwin J. Clarke, Board's Office, of a son.
KIPPING—June 8, at Coconada, the wife of T. Kipping, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOUDIER—DYER—June 9, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Spens, Edward William Boudier, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Ethel Mary Louisa, fourth daughter of E. Dyer, of Simla.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—June 11, at Almora, Louisa Curtis, the dearly loved nurse to the family of R. Lang, Executive Engineer.
HUNT—June 6, at Debra Dun, Charlotte Dodsworth, the beloved wife of T. W. Hunt, Retired Engineer, aged 63.
LEM—June 9, at Calicut, Frederick Terence, the beloved son of Walter John and Clara Lem, aged 10 years, 6 months and 16 days.
RILEY—May 29, at Dadu, Sindh, Louisa Olive, eldest daughter of the late William Riley, P. W. I., Dacca, Mymensing Railway, aged 21.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1897.

How true it is that pride goes before a fall. At the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, on May 21, the Rev. Dr. Midford Mitchell proposed that the *Record*, one of the organs of the Church, should be got up in the style of a Society journal, and he recommended that the editor should make the paper a sort of "sanctified Truth." Within less than a week of this high compliment, the editor of the unsanctified *Truth* was doing penance in a white sheet before the South African Committee. He had to confess that though he had charged Dr. Rutherfoord Harris and "several other gentlemen of that kidney" with having met together in the City to bear the shares of the South African market in anticipation of the Raid, he was unable to produce evidence to make good his accusation. He had to sit on the stool of repentance while the chairman read out his epistle in which he explained how he came to make that *faux pas*. The original imputation was barbed by the spiteful suggestion that the worthy Doctor Rutherfoord Harris had anticipated his confederates and quietly effected a little sale of 10,000 shares for himself before the fall. "There was not even honor among thieves." Mr. Labouchere was good enough to explain that he would not have made that statement if he was not convinced that he had evidence to substantiate it. But as a matter of fact, he has not been able to substantiate it. His informant could not face the music:—"I was given by a gentleman of high position and of large business experience, and entirely unconnected with me politically, the statement, together with the evidence on which it was based. I closely scrutinised this evidence and fully discussed the matter with my informant, and I came to the conclusion that the evidence was ample. I asked him whether I could make the statement public, and he said that I could. I therefore did so, believing that if denied, it would be substantiated by the witnesses that he named." For once Mr. Labouchere was sold. He was content with hearsay, when he should have secured what M. Zola calls the documents. His informant objected to come forward as a witness, or to the calling of the persons whose names he had mentioned "because, on consideration, he is of opinion that he might be blamed for disclosing to me what he might be held to have learned himself in confidence." It is a guiding principle with Mr. Labouchere to treat evidence that is not forthcoming as non-existent. He therefore withdrew the charges so recklessly preferred against Dr. Harris, and apologises for having made them. "I accept fully Mr. Harris's denial on oath. There was unquestionably heavy selling of South African securities before the raid, but beyond this statement in regard to the Syndicate, I have no sort of evidence that Dr. Harris was a party to these sales." Dr. Harris will be more than Christian if he regards this amende as anything but a sanctified apology.

Mr. Labouchere, even when apologetic and penitential, is still unregenerate, and even in penance planning sins anew. He carefully repeats the allegation quoted by Dr. Harris from the incriminated letter to the *Gaulois* that investigation has proved that the prime movers in the Transvaal conspiracy were persons who had already fleeced the investing public by the promotion of companies, almost all of which are capitalised and many of which are absolutely rotten, and that the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders were "only pretexts to enable these marauders to rob the investing public." He reminds the Committee that this question has not yet been touched by them, and intimates that when that opportunity comes he will be able to justify his personal opinion that there is no other way to account for persons of wealth in South Africa contributing their own money and the money of their companies to promote revolution in Johannesburg which was to be the signal for the entrance into the Transvaal of the forces of a Commercial Company. Whether Mr. Labouchere will be more fortunate in establishing that allegation than he has been in regard to the Harris incident, it would be rash to say. This personal encounter between Dr. Harris and the editor of *Truth* is, however, of secondary importance to the question as to how far the Colonial Office was cognisant of the preparations to effect a revolution in the Transvaal. Persistent efforts to suppress important telegrams and the refusal to produce them, even when the Committee have formally demanded their production have created a very general impression that a complete disclosure of the facts would be very inconvenient for officials occupying high and responsible positions. Mr. Hawksley, solicitor to the Chartered Company as well as to Mr. Rhodes, has declined to produce telegrams which passed between London and the Cape, although he admits that he had shown them to Mr. Chamberlain in June last, acting under instructions from Mr. Rhodes. He assigns as a reason for his refusal that when Mr. Rhodes in giving evidence objected to produce them on the ground that they were confidential, the Committee acquiesced. He subsequently claimed privilege as Mr. Rhodes's solicitor, though he admitted that Mr. Rhodes, if present, could not claim privilege, and that privilege in such cases was that of the client, and not that of the solicitor. He wired to Mr. Rhodes informing him of the demand of the Committee and received no answer. Nevertheless, Mr. Hawksley made some remarkable admissions with regard to correspondence between himself and Mr. Fairfield with regard to these mysterious cablegrams. On the arrival of Mr. Rhodes in England, Mr. Hawksley went to the Colonial Office and informed Mr. Fairfield that the telegrams Mr. Rhodes had received in the last half of the year 1895 supported what Dr. Harris had done in London, and that he had made use of those telegrams in South Africa. The same night, or next morning, he received a letter from Mr. Fairfield stating that he had spoken to Sir Robert Meade, who said that he must at once inform Mr. Chamberlain of the conversation. The letter continued:—"he did so, and he (Mr. Chamberlain) requested you will at once ask your several clients to send the telegrams to you. He does not recollect saying anything about the insurrection, but would like to know, as a preliminary matter, what you are supposed to have said." That guarded reference to a possible conversation about an insurrection is sufficiently suggestive, and Mr. Hawksley's reply to Mr. Fairfield, as an allusion to Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge, is even more so. He says: "I thought it better to follow your example, and so told Mr. Rhodes my talk with you. I have not seen Grey, but will do so to-morrow. Grey, I understand, has never cabled anything to South Africa, and the information given to the people of Johannesburg has all been oral. Mr. Chamberlain knows what I know, and quite shapes his course by that knowledge. I hope I made it clear to you that there is not the slightest intention of making any use whatever of the confidential communications." Mr. Hawksley volunteered this information. It was not given in answer to questions put to him by the Committee. He added that five months after this correspondence he took the telegrams themselves to the Colonial Office, and when he received them back there were notes on them, minutes were made upon them.

The evidence of Miss Flora Shaw, the gifted lady who writes on Colonial matters in the *Times*, maintained the interest of one of the most notable sittings of the Committee. Of graceful figure and intellectual face, this witness went through a trying ordeal with perfect self-possession. The chairman put her through a course of examination on the de-coded telegrams in which her name was so frequently mentioned. "I have already sent Flora to convince J. Chamberlain support *Times*," was telegraphed by Dr. Harris to Mr. Rhodes. What was it meant to convey? She replied that it was extremely inaccurate, and that Dr. Harris in his evidence admitted that it was hyperbolical, for he was not in a position to send her anywhere, and she would not have accepted any mission from him to go to Mr. Chamberlain. She admitted that the telegram, "Flora suggests 16 December celebrate Pretoria outbreak 1880," was quite correct, but the suggestion was made in the course of an idle conversation. Three or four people were discussing when the rising was likely to take place, and she pointed out that as the 16th was the date when the Boers declared their independence of England in 1880, "I remarked that there would be a sort of historical justice in Englishmen declaring their independence of the Boers on the same date." Only that and nothing more. Miss Shaw was in possession of the South African Code, and communicated directly with Mr. Rhodes. Her first cable was in the middle of December to ask Rhodes whether a rising was to take place, and the reply was that it would take place about the beginning of the New Year. She sent another on the same subject a little later, and a third towards the end of December, "in which I said, if I can remember rightly, that Germany, Venezuela, and everything else were making the situation more complicated, and that I thought the thing ought to be done at once." The "everything else," as subsequently explained, meant the Colonial Office. In answer to the question, was there any mention of the Colonial Office in the telegram, Miss Shaw said very frankly: "There might have been, as the general ground why it should happen soon, something to the effect that every one would like it soon, if at all." In reply to a further question as to whether the telegram did not specify any particular person the reply was: "Of course if I were to speak of the Colonial Office the Secretary of State would be implied." It is right to say that Mr. Chamberlain asked Miss Shaw whether the allusion, in the telegram, to the Colonial Office was made in consequence of anything said by him to her, and that she replied, "No, Certainly not." Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his strong desire that the telegrams shown to him should be laid before the Committee. Nevertheless, they are withheld under instructions from Mr. Rhodes.

THE Railway Department, appropriately enough, is more expeditious than any other in placing before the public its administration reports. But so far as a final adjustment of railway accounts is concerned, the Department is no more prompt than its neighbours, one reason for this no doubt being the great complexity and diversity of the multifarious conditions under which the railways are administered. The annual review of the revenue and expenditure of the Department for 1895-96 appeared in the last "Gazette of India" some weeks later than the issue of the annual railway report for the following year. The review shows that an addition of 575½ miles was made to the railways of the country, and that further capital outlay was incurred of 392½ lakhs of rupees and of £1,102,000. These sums bring up the total capital invested in railways in which Government have an interest varying from possession to guarantee to shareholders to the enormous sums of 89½ crores of rupees, and of 105 millions pounds sterling. The gross revenue of the year showed an increase of 52 lakhs—a sum not more than commensurate with the earning power of the additional miles of line open,—and this brings up the receipts to Rs. 24,84,00,000. To this total the State railways contributed by far the large share—eighteen and a-half crores, while the guaranteed lines brought in six and a-quarter crores. The gross charges for the year were less by 20¾ lakhs than in the previous twelve months, but as they amounted to 2,546 lakhs, they resulted in a net loss to the State of 162 lakhs. On this side of the account the order of things is reversed; the guaranteed railways instead of being behind the State lines are far beyond them, since they are responsible for nearly two-thirds of the loss. As everyone knows, it is the interest on the sterling capital paid to guaranteed shareholders at 1s. 10d. per rupee which is the cause of this deficiency. In the previous year, when exchange ruled at a lower rate, the loss was 235 lakhs. Last year the gross earnings consequent on the loss of business produced by plague and famine were nearly a crore of rupees to the bad, so that in the absence of any very substantial rise in exchange a heavier loss than in 1894-95 will occur.

As Colonel Gracey points out in his last administration report, "the State has to continue to pay interest at the guaranteed rates until the contracts expire, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from cheaper money and the improved credit of the country. That is to say, where the State could now raise money at a little over 2½ per cent. to pay off loans, raised at higher rates of interest, it has to continue paying interest at a high average rate of about 4¾ per cent. on the capital raised by guaranteed companies." The situation is an unfortunate one for Government, but it is one which will soon be relieved, since the contract terms of the guaranteed lines are fast drawing to a close. The agreement with the Great Indian Peninsular Company expires in three years time; that with the Bombay and Baroda Company has eight years to run, and that of the Madras line ten years. The fact that Government will require more than twenty-six million pounds sterling to pay off the shareholders of the first named Company within the next three years is one among many other factors which calls aloud to Government to adopt a thorough and statesmanlike policy in regard to the currency, in order to attain the gold standard and with it a fixed ratio before that time. This desirable consumation would also have the effect of lessening the drain in regard to other guaranteed lines. Meanwhile Government has to console itself with the reflection that in return for the losses in the Railway department consequent on high rates of interest and low exchange, the State receives all the indirect benefits arising from a railway system about twenty thousand miles in length. After all, the loss of 162 lakhs in 1895-1896 is but small interest to pay in return for the protection afforded by the railways against decimating famines and invasion of the frontiers; and for the enormous industrial and commercial development during the present Reign of the resources of the country—a development which would have been absolutely impossible without railways.

THE working of the Registration Departments in India for the past three years is reviewed in a Government of India resolution just to hand. It is shown that in the Bombay Presidency there has been a steady advance in the number of documents registered, though the figures still compare unfavourably with those of Madras and Bengal. The number of documents registered, which was 177,170 in 1892-93, reached 203,543 in 1895-96. The number registered annually for the triennial period under review averaged 198,427 compared with 167,419 in the preceding triennial period only. There has been a continuous increase in the number of compulsory registrations

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FORTHCOMING JUBILEE.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Jubilee preparations are proceeding on a grand scale.

Forty-six States have sent special missions to be represented at the celebration.

The streets are thronged with sight-seers all day, and the decorations have already commenced.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Her Majesty the Queen arrives at Windsor Castle, from Balmoral, to-morrow.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE EAST END.

On Saturday next a great force of Cavalry, Artillery, and Bluejackets, and also the Colonial Contingent will march through the East end of London so as to enable the people there to witness a part of the Jubilee pageant.

MR. BARNATO'S DEATH.

It appears that Mr. Barney Barnato had been suffering mentally for several months.

CAPE PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

The Cape Parliament has been adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

EFFECT OF HIS DEATH ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The news of his death has only affected the Stock Exchange slightly.

THE NIGER CAMPAIGN.

The *Gazette* for services in Nigeria has been issued.

Lieutenant Arnold, of the 3rd Hussars, becomes Captain, Brevet Captain Cunningham, of the Derbyshires, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst Captain Bird, of the West Surrey, becomes Major.

A SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY STUDENT.

Mr. Eszchiel, of the Bombay University, has come out fourth Wrangler at Cambridge.

ASCOT CUP SCRATCHINGS.

Ramapo has been scratched for the Ascot Cup.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE WANTS MORE MONEY.

ROME, JUNE 15.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Admiral Brin, Minister of Marine, proposed an increase of seven and a-half million lira in the current Navy Estimates and ten millions in successive years.

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

No further news has arrived from the Toch Valley, but the 6th Bengal Infantry from Meerut, and a company of Sappers from Rurki, have been ordered to Bannu in addition to the regiments already despatched thither.

LATER.

The following movements have been ordered in connection with the recent Tochi disturbance :—140 Sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, from Bannu to Tochi Valley ; 200 Sabres, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from Kohat to Bannu, for garrison duty ; 250 Rifles, 4th Sikh Infantry, from Dera Ismail Khan, to reinforce Jandola, Sarwekai, and Haidari Kach posts on the Shabur Valley route ; 25th Punjab Infantry, from Mesan Meer, to Bannu for service ; No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers, and 6th Bengal Infantry, from Roorkee and Meerut to Bannu, for service ; and a wing of the 13th Bengal Infantry, from Fyzabad to Meerut, for duty during the absence of the 15th Bengal Infantry.

All Corps from down country rail to Khushalgarh, and thence march to Bannu.

The following moves are already being carried out :—250 Rifles, 33rd Punjab Infantry, left Bannu on the 12th for Datta Khel ; 200 Sabres, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, left Kohat on the 15th and arrive at Bannu on the 17th ; 3rd Sikhs left Kohat on the 14th, and arrive at Bannu on the 20th ; 140 Sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry, leave Bannu for Datta Khel on the 17th ; and the 14th Sikhs leave Ferozepore on the 17th, and arrive at Khushalgarh on the morning of the 18th.

Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of the Division, is already at Datta Khel, but the advance against Maizar cannot be made until a sufficient force has accumulated at Datta Khel.

A tonga service is being established between Khushalgarh and Bannu to facilitate communications with the base of the operations.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

A SENSIBLE CONCESSION FOR INLAND PARCELS.

As the result of a sensible concession introduced this month by the Indian Post Office, registered as well as unregistered Inland parcels are now received and receipts given for them by the Post Office without any troublesome yellow or other forms whatever to fill up, postage being paid in stamps attached to the parcel, which has only to be handed in.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The monsoon is at last coming up strongly. Karwar reports fifteen inches of rain, and the whole of the West Coast received heavy falls. Good showers of rain are falling right across the Deccan, and strong monsoon winds are blowing at Colombo.

There is a disturbance in the Bay of Bengal, which is making its way inland, and is likely to give rain throughout Bengal and the North-West and Central Provinces.

WEDDING AT SIMLA.

A largely attended wedding took place, to-day, Miss Robertson, daughter of the Simla Municipal Chairman, being married to Captain Battye, of the Guides.

THE POONA SEASON.

POONA, JUNE 16.

Two balls will take place this season at the Government House, Ganeshkind, one on the 14th July, and the other on the 26th September.

General and Mrs. Nairne, accompanied by Lieutenant Dimsdale, Aid-de-Camp, arrived early this morning from Mahableshwar.

DEATH OF A SAVANTWADI PRINCESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SAVANTWADI, JUNE 15.

Her Highness Sitabaisaheb, the wife of the Sirdessai, died last night. Her death has cast a gloom over all here, and much sympathy is also felt for the Maharani Jamnabaisaheb, the mother of the deceased.

BHUJ AND THE PLAGUE.

DR. VAN INGEN RETURNS.

BHUJ, JUNE 16.

Dr. Alice Van Ingen, in charge of the Carrimji Jaffarji Maldeviwa Borah Hospital and Khutree Hospitals, is returning to Bombay as these hospitals have been closed since the 11th instant, and there are now no patients. The Mahomedan community expressed itself very grateful to the lady doctor for the good services she has rendered.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

FURTHER SAD REPORTS OF DESTRUCTION.

TWO MORE DEATHS REPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The report from the Chief Commissioner of Assam shows that the destruction caused by the recent earthquake in Shillong is terrible. Government buildings and private houses have all been levelled with the ground.

Mr. McCabe, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Rosenrodia, a Government pensioner, were killed by the falling buildings.

Several subordinates in the Government Press were also overwhelmed, but with these exceptions the loss of life is surprisingly small, considering the magnitude of the calamity, though Mr. Cotton himself and many others had very narrow escapes.

Gowhatty is also wrecked by the earthquake.

The shocks were continued into Sunday.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION.

REGARDING the despatch of congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, the following resolution was issued last evening by the Political Department :—

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1897.

It is hereby notified that any personage or any public body or association who may desire to send congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee may address such telegrams to the Political Department of this Government for transmission to the Government of India in the Home Department and, ordinarily, *copies* of such telegrams will be sent on to the Secretary of State. If, however, any personage or any public body or association wishes a telegram to be sent to her Majesty at his or their cost the Government of India will have no objection. In that case the cost of the telegram to Simla and thence to England should also be remitted.

THE SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The thanksgiving service at the Cathedral, on Sunday, will be more than usually attractive from a musical point of view. A special Jubilee Anthem, composed by Sir John Stainer, will be sung ("Let every Soul be Subject unto the Higher Powers"). The *Te Deum* will be sung to an ancient setting of the "Ambrosium," and the service will conclude by the choir and congregation singing "God Save the Queen."

The officers of H. M.'s Customs propose commemorating the Diamond Jubilee by giving a dance in the Town Hall, on Monday next.

BARODA.

Baroda is not likely to be behind other Native States in marking its gratification at the consummation of the Queen's sixty years' reign. The Gaekwar and his Diwan have devised measures of general decorations and illuminations, which, while lavish, in no measure will adequately emphasise the loyalty of the State towards the Suzerain Power. All the principal buildings and thoroughfares will be decorated for the whole of the Jubilee period, while the expenditure bestowed on the illuminations will not in the slightest degree interfere with the expenditure laid out on famine relief-works. The ceremonial Jubilee expenditure is not likely to go over Rs. 15,000 for the whole of the territories. And yet the illumination and decoration works, under the direct guidance of the Dewan, have been planned out in great taste. The *piece de resistance* will be about the centre of the city, while the principal portions, encountered from the Public Park to the main city gate proper, have not been neglected. The most interesting of the public tributes will be a grand assemblage of school children in the great hall of the City Chimnabai Building, in the vicinity of Lehripura Gate. The whole of the State troops will pass in grand review before the Queen's and the Sovereign's representative and the Ruler and the Sirdars of the State. A grand Durbar of all the European and Native community will be held in the gorgeous Durbar Room of Sir Sayaji Row, near Motibaugh. The Municipal Commissioner has been charged to carry out all the decoration and illumination arrangements, which are certainly to be carried out to their best, notwithstanding the rigid economy which he has to exercise. All the measures are now in full progress.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Mussalmans of Chanda, a few days ago, adopted an address to be forwarded to her Majesty the Queen through H. E. the Viceroy, congratulating her on her long and beneficent reign. The address was prepared by Mr. Mahdi Hasan, M.A. (Cantab.), Civil Judge, and that gentleman will bear the expense incurred in the preparation of the address and the casket to contain it. It was agreed that the Mahomedans should assemble to pray for her Majesty, the Royal Family and the British Government, that the mosques and private quarters of Mahomedans should be illuminated on June 21st, and that the poor and destitute should be fed. On the 3rd instant a public meeting of Chanda residents was held to consider how the Diamond Jubilee should be celebrated, and a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions and to arrange for public and private illuminations, fireworks, and the feeding and clothing of the poor.

NAINITAL.

Preparations for the Jubilee celebrations are in progress, and the illuminations will be very effective, if not spoilt by rain. Residents will illuminate their houses, bonfires will be lit on the six peaks, and there will be a Venetian fete on the lake.

The Jain Association of Bengal, desirous that the spirit of rejoicing and general thanksgiving on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee should be extended to the animal creation, has memorialised the Viceroy to imitate a practice that was sometimes followed in Mogul days on occasions of celebration and interdict the slaughter of beast and fish in order that they may "participate in the general rejoicing" and "join with us, all in their own way, in offering sincere prayers to the all-merciful Father to grant a long life to our kind-hearted Sovereign." This appeal, no doubt, does credit to the tender-heartedness of the Jains in one particular, but it is founded on assumptions repugnant to all outside their own community. The idea of the domestic animals as reasoning and reflecting beings, able to recognise the doom for which they are reserved by their human tyrants and to render thanks for a respite, is a ghastly conception repudiated by the flesh-eating majority of mankind. And with that repudiation the whole force, and reasonableness of the appeal vanishes, and it simply amounts to an exhortation to give up the banquets, dinners to the poor, and like festivities held proper to the occasion and turn the celebration into a day of fasting.

THE MONSOON.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

Wednesday :—Pressure has given way slightly in the west coast, and winds have increased and are blowing with the force of a gale at Calicut and Mormugao ; they have strengthened along the whole coast and also at Colombo, and strong monsoon winds are apparently setting in. Heavy rain has fallen in the west coast districts. Karwar reports fifteen inches, Goa eight, Cochin four, Mormugao three, and Calicut two. Humidity has increased considerably in the Peninsula and moderate rain has fallen over greater part of the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Conditions are favourable for continuance of monsoon winds and rainfall in Western India. The depression at the head of the Bay has intensified slightly and commenced to move west-north-westward, and was central a little to north-east of False Point at 8 a. m. Moderately strong monsoon winds and squally weather probably obtain in the Bay. Moderate general rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal. Winds are lighter and air drier in North-Western India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chindwara, Captain T. A. Collins, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Delagoa Bay, via Seychelles, experienced after crossing the equator on the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant, light south-westerly winds and heavy swell, on the 13th proper monsoon, west-south-west wind, and hard squalls, with rain, on the 14th moderate monsoon weather, and on the 15th light monsoon weather and heavy swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	4 43	4 55	5 25	7 37
Wednesday, June 16th ..	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 18
Total....	4 43	4 55	5 25	7 55
Total fall to June 16th, 1896.	9 49	8 26	9 39	7 26
Total fall to June 16th, 1895.	5 43	3 91	4 57	4 69

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 8 p. m. to 8 p. m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, MAY 8.

ONLY a few short weeks ago the patrons of football, both Rugby Union and Association, were lamenting the demise of two prominent players in their respective spheres—Fred Hargreaves, the old skipper of the Blackburn Rovers, and W. H. Gwynn, one of the pioneers of Welsh football. Recent reports tell us of the deaths of "Bob" English and "Joe" Beverley, both of them idols in their different ways. From the Emerald Isle the sad information is conveyed that Mr. Matthew Wilson—better known, perhaps, as "Daddy" Wilson—has fallen a victim to that fell disease, pneumonia. The gaps thus caused are apt to give us pause in the midst of our summer pleasures. Racing men of the present day probably know of R. H. English, the great North Shields cyclist, by reputation only, for it must be nigh upon ten years since he gave up racing. How brilliant a rider the North countryman actually was can only be properly known by those who were privileged to see him at the height of his career—the period when the sporting pitmen of Northumberland and Durham would almost have fallen down and worshipped him. Not only had he cultivated the knack of correct pedalling on the old-fashioned high bicycle, but he was possessed of physical vigour which was at once the envy and admiration of many of his rivals. Stamina, perhaps, was his great forte ; without this he could never have hoped to wear down the men opposed to him in the championship events he carried off at Newcastle in 1884 and again at Leicester and the Crystal Palace in 1885. Those who can recall his magnificent exhibition of speed and staying power in the 50 miles amateur bicycling championship in 1885 at Sydenham, speak of it to-day as one of the most marvellous single-handed efforts ever known in the history of the sport. His was no policy of "loafing," he went all the way, and though his time 2h. 45m. does not appear phenomenal against the paced races of to-day few who are able to form comparisons between the conditions obtaining then and now will be disposed to rate our present-time champions higher than rare "Bob" English. Beverley's fame was certainly more local, but his memory will be kept green for many a long day to come if only by reason of his connection with the meteoric organisation, the Blackburn Olympic F.C., the members of which organisation set the whole football world ringing in praise of their achievement in bringing the coveted English Cup to the provinces for the first time. It was not my good fortune to see them carry off the trophy, but I saw them perform a week later, when they were easily defeated by Aston Villa by seven or eight goals to one, forming thereby a precedent which has been maintained many a time and oft since by English Cup winners. Beverley afterwards did yeoman service for Blackburn Rovers, and was certainly one of the finest backs of his time.

By far the most striking feature of the cricket of the past week has been the overthrow of the champion county by Essex. The season is still very young, and it is perhaps somewhat premature to pass an opinion ; but if the results of the matches in which they have up to this point taken part may be regarded as a criterion, it can scarcely be said that the Yorkshire team have exhibited such uniform brilliancy as that which distinguished their play a year ago. For a county which has pretensions to be considered the most powerful in the country, their achievements have not been altogether satisfactory. Yorkshire's opening encounter against a moderately strong M. C. C. eleven resulted disastrously, and now, after two scanty successes, failure has again beset them. This unreliability must cease, or Yorkshire will speedily be compelled to abandon all hopes of retaining their supremacy.

Meanwhile the achievement of Essex is worthy of the warmest recognition. It is not so long ago since the victorious team of last Friday were in very sore straits. But the supporters of the county set to work to improve its prospects with a vigour which has had the most gratifying results. The present eleven is efficient in every respect. Its dependable batsmen are not confined to a conspicuous few—each member of the side is capable of rendering his county excellent service in this branch of the game. But perhaps the chief strength of Essex lies in its bowling. Messrs. Kortright and Bull are two of the cleverest amateur bowlers of the day, while in Mead the team possess a reserve of attacking ability, such as not a few other counties would be proud to boast of—indeed, the only regret is that he is not used so frequently as he might with advantage be employed. The great danger is lest the amateurs should overwork themselves, and, though the temptation to keep them constantly engaged is a formidable one, it is to be feared that the continued success of the eleven is thereby placed in serious jeopardy. But be that as it may, Essex has proved itself to be a county which must be held in respect.

Surrey was engaged in only one match last week, and that, since unfortunate Sussex was its opponent, resulted, as it was expected to result, in a decisive triumph for the metropolitan county. The Sussex eleven lack "staying" power, and this may perhaps be attributed, more than anything else, to a dearth of really reliable bowlers. Tate and Killick are of course capable players, but they scarcely rank with bowlers of such exceptionally fine calibre as Richardson, Mold, Attewell, Wainwright, Peel, and Briggs. It is the more unfortunate since Sussex is represented by a batting side of remarkable ability. Their new bowler, Bland, exhibits considerable promise of developing into a very efficient player ; but meanwhile Sussex can scarcely hope to compete with much prospect of success with the chief of the first-class counties. Several Surrey batsmen distinguished themselves during the match. Abel of course contributed the customary century, and Brockwell's return to his form of a couple of seasons ago was peculiarly gratifying. Surrey have, moreover, obviously discovered a capital all-round player in Mr. Chinnery. His batting is exceedingly good for so youthful a player, and as a bowler he will doubtless on many occasions prove his worth. Certainly Surrey has no reason to be dissatisfied with its performances hitherto this season, and it is obvious that the late champion county intends to fight hard to regain its lost prestige.

Lancashire of course experienced little difficulty in inflicting a severe defeat upon Hampshire, especially since the latter county lacked the services of Captain Wynyard and Captain Quinton, two of its finest batsmen. But earlier in the week the County Palatine failed, just as Yorkshire had done, against the Marylebone club. The victorious team had the services of Ranjitsinhji, however, and this prince of batsmen lent no insignificant service in securing the triumph of his side. He scored yet another century, and, indeed, as is the case with Abel, surprise is greatest when he fails to accomplish the feat. Abel so far has a better record than the Sussex batsman, but the contest between them for pride of place during the coming months will unquestionably be spirited and intensely interesting.

The competition for the open golf championship was concluded on the links of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club at Hoylake on Thursday of last week. At the commencement of the fourth round great excitement was created when Mr. Tait (Black Watch) came up with a score of 79, making his total 317. The next low score was that of Tom Vardon (Ilkley), who finished his round with 83, making his total 324. Immediately afterwards Mr. H. Hilton, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, went off in splendid style, followed by the bulk of the spectators in the links. With remarkably careful play he did the journey out in 38, losing only one chance through miscalculating his distance. The run home was completed in 39, which was a splendid and consistent exhibition of the game, the player earning every hole ; his total of 75, when announced, causing intense excitement.

Mr. Hilton's grand total was 314. James Braid followed with 315, doing his fourth round in 79. The next lowest were Mr. Tait (Black Watch), whose score was 317 ; Vardon and Simpson tied.

A capital idea first put into execution, and since carried out annually, by the North Road Cycling Club, appears to be gaining in popularity, and that is the holding of all-night runs, or midnight tours. They are not races, but organised long-distance spins at an easy pace with every element of competition eradicated. The North Road Club's annual run has always been to York from London, a distance of about 200 miles, and the picnic has usually occupied 21 hours. The last example of an affair of this sort has been the run of a Liverpool club of ladies and gentlemen, known as the Picton C.C., who started from Chester and wandered in the delightful mountain district of North Wales, over perfect roads by brilliant moon-light. Under those circumstances, and with a wise limit on the pace it is small matter for wonder that their tour of 170 miles was voted a complete success.

There was a time when at the University towns cycling was voted a low pastime, but those times have gone for ever, and both town and gown alike ride. At Cambridge, the Mayor, the deputy-mayor, the town clerk, and the surveyor, are all cyclists, and on the collegiate side, the Vice-Chancellor of the University rides, as well as many of the Heads of Colleges. At Girton, too, the cycle is strongly in evidence, and the Minister of Education, Sir John Gorst, who lives near Cambridge, is an ardent cyclist. In this connection it is interesting to add the opinion of Dr. Sophie Bryant, head-mistress of one of the best known high schools for girls in London, who says : "I have a high opinion of cycling for girls ; the great advantage of it is that one derives from it more fresh air in proportion to fatigue than one does from any other pastime."

The Ripley road has passed from one being a pleasure resort, simply, into being a meeting place for thousands of cyclists and advertisers of themselves and their wares. The roadside is decorated with cycling advertisements, and living adsthrong in with the riders. One such was down the road on Sunday. Attention was attracted by a girl wearing gaudy coloured clothes, and a veritable flower-garden of a hat, followed by a small nigger-boy on a miniature bicycle, on whose uniform was sewn the advice in gold letters to ride So-and-So's cycles. It is this sort of thing that has turned the fame of the Ripley road into an undesirable notoriety.

A competition for military cyclists was carried out on Saturday last under the supervision of Colonel Balfour, General Stracey, and Colonel Savile. The contested is limited to volunteer cyclists and eleven teams competed. The programme was to ride 20 miles out and 20 back and then fire volleys, and independently as well. The object of the competition is to test the skill in firing after a forced march, but as four hours were allowed for the forty miles, and the firing did not take place immediately after the riding was over, the contest did not greatly differ from one of marksmanship pure and simple. The order of the teams in doing their forty miles, did not count, the only stipulation being the limit of four hours, and if the competition is to be a test of ability to fire after riding, it ought to be after something faster than a mere crawl, and immediately after the ride is done. The best marksmen in this instance turned out to be the Galloway Rifles, who have previously been successful in a hundred miles competition.

The first flight of professional racing men have been starring at the new track in the Celtic Park, Glasgow, where Scottish records have been falling right and left, and the deeds of the local champions have been put in the shade. J. Platt-Betts, the English mile record holder, covered his favourite distance in 1 min. 50 secs. J. W. Stocks had a cut at his speciality, the hour's record, and covered 30 miles less 130 yards in the time, or more than three miles than the previous best ; and C. F. Barden gave the Glaswegians an exhibition of his wonderful sprinting powers by winning a half and a five miles scratch race by big margins.

The Hospital Meeting on Saturday last was, unfortunately, for the cause of charity, a decided frost, and that it should be so argues a want of management somewhere. A year or two ago, when this meeting was established, there was enthusiasm enough to bring a great crowd together, and the City of London presented a challenge cup, and so did the Stanley C.C. On Saturday a sparse attendance watched rather tame proceedings, as with the best professional racers away, H. Brown had little difficulty in securing the professional race, and the amateur contests were not particularly brilliant, the medical student, Isidore McWm. Bourke winning the half, and P. W. Brown, an old racing member of the Polytechnic C.C., winning the ten. Cycle racing in London can hardly attract a paying gate unless stars are billed to appear, and even then it requires a Bank Holiday or a special occasion to draw a crowd. The fact is, that everybody who takes an interest in cycling has a cycle, and wants to use it rather than watch others race.

A singular accident happened to a rider near Newcastle last week. He was passing under a railway bridge, where repairs were being done to the telegraph wires, and by accident one of the wires was dropped just in front of him and before he could stop he was thrown off and his machine wrecked. The wire was within a very little of cutting his throat (decapitation has been known to result from a broken telegraph wire), but his collar-stud caught the wire and saved his neck from anything worse than bruising.

The cycle trade in Coventry is still going tremendously. One firm advertised the other day for 200 hands, another has built a street of houses because its employes could not find shelter, and at every factory there is the same cry of pressure and arrears of orders.

A new cycling paper has appeared entitled the "Rambler," dealing with cycling as a pastime, and with the avowed object of bringing into towns "a breath from the country." It seems a breezy and at the same time a practical production.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. SULTAN.

ON inquiry at Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s office respecting the wreck of the s. s. Sultan off Socotra, we learn that Captain Collins, of the ill-fated vessel, has fractured an arm, and is at present lying in hospital at Colombo. The P. and O. Company's Australian mail steamer Valetta, which carried the shipwrecked passengers and crew to Colombo, has lost one of her life-boats. It is believed the life-boat was lowered to render help to the unfortunate crew and passengers, and was swamped during the heavy weather.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

YESTERDAY, the Chief Superintendent of Government Telegraphs sent us the following copy of official instructions received from Simla :—"Till further notice stop booking deferred messages for Burma and Assam, that is, for stations beyond Naraingani and Dhubri, respectively. Even urgent and ordinary telegrams for Assam should only be accepted at the sender's risk, at present, as the lines are interrupted."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT S. V. SCHOFIELD, Royal Artillery, died on Friday morning in Srinagar, Kashmir, from fever.

MAJOR C. F. GAMBIER, 5th Punjab Cavalry, succeeds to the command of the regiment, vice Colonel Vousden, vacated.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. A. P. MITCHELL, Army Medical Staff, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by H. E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

LANGUAGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant J. O. Sherlock, 17th Bombay Infantry, from 20th June to 19th October next.

DR. KOCH is at Muktesar, where a meeting of savants is being held on the subject of rinderpest.

THE Shias of Gaya carried out their long cherished Alam procession with Mushk and Tir on Sunday. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were personally present, and the arrangements were excellent. The whole Shia community feel highly grateful to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and to the Chief Secretary and the local authorities for what they regard as the restoration of their religious liberty.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

RELIEF IN KHANDEISH.

THE following notes have been prepared by Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., regarding the distribution of relief in Khandeish Branch of the Bombay Presidency :—

"Head. No. 1.—In this month, I assigned Rs. 500 to Mr. Hatch, the Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, to buy bullocks, &c., with, for those of the relief workers in the Edlabad Peta, who are absolutely in rags. Mr. Hatch writes that he is going to get these bullocks made by the distressed weavers at Sawda and Faizpur, and thus the purpose of relieving the distressed will be doubly served. Another sum of Rs. 500 was given to Mr. Varley, Assistant Collector, Northern Division, to spend in the Sindkheda Taluka—where the distress is pretty keen—on the same object, viz., clothes for the very ragged and also on adding a little to the bare subsistence which the blind and cripples and so forth pick up in the villages.

Under heads 2 and 3, there was not any advance made.

Head. 4.—Out of Rs. 50,000 allotted to this district on Head. No. IV., Rs. 25,000 have been given to the Prants, viz.: To the B. D. Prant, Rs. 15,000; N. D. Prats, 5,000; and S. D. Prant, 5,000 ;—total Rs. 25,000, to spend in giving a fresh start in life to such persons—especially peasant cultivators—who have been so badly crippled by the scarcity as to be unable to resume their old occupation—cultivation, or whatever it was, without help. The Prants have been told that full enquiry should be made in each case, and only where it is quite certain that the case deserves the help should the money be granted. Every endeavour is to be made to see that the money is not wasted but given to really deserving people. I have, this day, a balance of Rs. 53,850. Nearly half of the money I got from Bombay has been distributed, and Rs. 17,000 more under Head. 4 are now being given out. Further allotments will be made to the Prants when they report that they can spend further sums to good advantage. As desired by Mr. James, in his circular lately received, I have instructed the Huzur Deputy Collector and the chairman of the District Fund Committee to keep accounts in a regular and systematic way, check the vouchers and expenditure, and to send me one consolidated account, a copy of which I shall forward to you when received.

Khandeish, June 1.

NASIK

Notes by Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., regarding distribution of relief, Nasik Branch :—

"Besides the expenditure of Rs. 1,484-7-9, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced during the month to the several divisional officers for relief purposes, chiefly under Head. No. IV. A local committee has been formed at Malegaon, composed of the Assistant Collector (Mr. Simson) in charge of the Taluka, as president, and several native gentlemen, with the object of affording relief in the town of Malegaon itself. The sub-committee here, headed by Miss Harvey, continues to do good work in the city of Nasik itself. This work in a town like Nasik involves a good deal of trouble, and expenditure of time as each application for relief has to be enquired into, and the committee are greatly indebted to Miss Harvey for her valuable and able assistance in the work she is doing, as the two other members have their own official duties to attend to. No reports, except one, of some relief afforded by Mr. Kabraji, Assistant Collector, in three of his talukas, and which is embodied in the statistical statement, have been received yet, but it is hoped they will come in by the end of the current month, when the committee will be in possession of more information as regards relief in the district itself. Some of the biscuits were tried at the kitchen here and were eaten chiefly by the children, Mahomedan and low castes. Some more have been sent there, and the rest forwarded to the divisional officers for distribution. Their reports are awaited."

Nasik, June 4.

POONA.

Notes by Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., regarding distribution of relief, Poona Branch :—

"The president of the Taluka Committee, Eastern sub-division of the District, paid, during the fortnight under report, Rs. 150 on account of a grant to the Maharastra Village Education Society to provide for the maintenance of some poor students attending the school. Cases falling within the scope of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund operations appear to be very scarce in this sub-division. A few are reported to have been discovered in Taluka Indapur ; details and recommendations from the sub-committee members are however awaited. In the Central sub-division the Assistant Collector and president of the Taluka committees personally distributed to the deserving poor of the Mulshi Peta a sum of Rs. 183, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Clothing to 17 individuals under (heading I.)	29
Amount paid for the support of an orphan (heading II.)	1
Amount paid for the relief of 41 respectable persons (heading III.)	125
Payment made under heading IV. to 9 persons	19
11 Rab Cultivators got	82
Total.....	186

Rupees 10 were also paid for the relief of a respectable person in the Purandhar Taluka (Heading 3), and Rs. 391 to the rab cultivators. The total amount paid up to the period of report in this sub-division being Rs. 587. In addition to the sums already reported to have been paid in the Western sub-division of the district, clothing, worth Rs. 132-12-0, was given to the poor on relief works in the Mawa Taluka. Rs. 36 have been given for the relief of rab cultivators, in addition to Rs. 53, reported in my last report under this head. In Poona city the total amount paid during the fortnight under report is Rs. 193-15-10. It is made up as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure for the relief of 153 orphans (Heading III.)	33 10 0
Relief given under Head III to 30 persons, poor but respectable.....	159 5 10

The biscuits referred to in your letter No. 220 of 15th ultimo, have been sent as detailed below for distribution among the persons affected by famine who are likely to make use of them :—

1	Mamlatdar of Poona City.
1	Mahalkari of Ambegaon.
1	Mahalkari of Mulshi.
1	Mamlatdar of Purandhar.
3	

In Poona city, Mr. Jaffer Jusuff, East Street, Poona Cantonment, has undertaken to distribute the biscuits, while in other places the vice-presidents of the Taluka committees have been entrusted with the work.

Camp Bhushi, May 25.

SHOLAPUR.

Notes by Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., regarding distribution of relief, Sholapur Branch :—

Herewith the abstract account for April, showing the expenditure out of the allotment made to this district out of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. I regret the great delay which was caused by the late receipt of accounts from one of the disbursing officers.

2. Under heading 1, a total of Rs. 3,935-10-5 was given in relief to 2289 separate persons. The greater part of this was expended in clothing, blankets, and khadis for the men and saree for the women. The grants were made to weak and infirm people in receipt of the village dole or on relief-works. It was also very carefully expended in relieving families on the works who had suffered from cholera. In April, cholera was particularly bad on the works in Sangola Taluka. The disinfecting measures were necessarily drastic and involved the destruction of the clothes, &c., of the patient and of any who had come in contact with him. The fund money was accordingly utilized in providing new clothes, in giving temporary assistance to families in which sickness or death had occurred, whereby they were precluded from doing their day's task, and in providing extra comforts for the convalescents.

3. After the five or six months of continuous labour in the open, many of the relief workers are extremely destitute in the matter of clothes. The worst cases have been provided for out of the fund.

4. Under heading II., there has been no expenditure.

5. Under heading III., Rs. 900-10-7 has been given in charity to the 662 persons on the relief lists. This relief is given periodically at their houses, and consists either of a money-payment or of a quantity of grain. The money-payment varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per month, according to the size of the family. In Sholapur the recipients are purda women. Some of these used to be able to make a living by opening silk or yarn, but the decrease in the demand for cloth has taken away their occupation. The few cases of distress among respectable Hindu families in the town and similar cases in the talukas have been provided for mainly out of the consignment of 600 maunds of grain received from his Highness the Maharajah Holkar. In such cases it is found that the people either have to restrict the number of meals taken or have to eke out their supply of grain by baking with it into cakes, either jowari husks or some vegetable.

6. The agency employed in disbursing relief under heads I. and III. is mainly official. For the distribution of relief to those on the village dole and to those coming under head III. in villages the various relief mamlatdars are employed. For relief to the persons who come under head III. and who are on the relief works, advances have been made to the special civil officers in charge of the works. To provide more particularly for the sick the medical officers in the larger relief camps have been given allotments for disbursement. The disbursement by these officers is supervised generally by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and by the Collector who again each have allotments to provide for the various cases that come to their notice. In Sholapur town the distribution of relief is carried out by myself, with the assistance of several native gentlemen.

As stated above, the large parts of the relief given under heads I. and II. took the form of gifts of clothing. The cloth was obtained for the most part direct from the weavers themselves, thus materially assisting a distressed class without the intervention of the middle man.

Operations for relief under head X. were put in train at the end of the month (April). Allotments were made to the different talukas, but no expenditure was actually incurred before the month closed. Briefly put the scheme is as follows :—Plough cattle that are being brought to market, because the owners can no longer maintain them, are being bought and will be maintained till the ploughing season commences, when they will be given out for use. Many of these cattle would either have been allowed to starve or would have been bought up by butchers. In either way they would be lost to the agricultural community. The loss in this way up to date is undoubtedly extensive, and the relief operations will go a considerable way to lessen the hardship that will be felt for want of plough cattle. Again, grants of fodder or cash, payments for the purchase of fodder are being given to cultivators, who would otherwise be reduced to parting with their plough bullocks. Jowari straw, which is the usual fodder given to cattle and, which in ordinary years costs from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per 1000 bundles, has varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per thousand, and at the end of May the price suddenly rose to from Rs. 60 to 80. This caused a run on the grass sent by Government from Thana and Khandeish. As the amount of this grass available is limited, a large proportion is being reserved for distribution out of the Famine Fund. It will be paid for at the reduced rates sanctioned by Government.

9. Again, seed is being purchased in the talukas, where it is thought necessary to do so. The balance of the grant after providing for the purchase now of cattle, seed, and fodder, will be distributed in cash to enable the cultivators to make their own purchases. Lists are being prepared of those to whom cattle and seed or cash is to be given, care being taken that only those who have lost their all through the famine are included.

10. The box of biscuits received with your No. 221, dated 13th April, 1897, was forwarded for use in one of the largest relief camp hospitals."

Sholapur, June 5.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

A CLEAN MORTALITY BILL.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	5
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	22
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	16
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Khumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	5
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	1	0	14
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla ..

Haffkine, Kosh, and Garry and Surgeon-Major Lyons visited the hospital and inspected the plague attack patients. The grave question arises as to where a person attacked by plague and so has been common among the lower classes, deserted, and thrown in a public place, would be lodged in the absence of any hospital in Lower Damaun and while the communication with the latter place is cut off from Upper Damaun, where there is a permanent hospital?

UPPER DAMAUN.

A sad occurrence took place, yesterday, in Upper Damaun which has spread deep sorrow among Governmens officials and people connected with the District Court of Damaun. It was the death of Mr. Barros, an LL.B. of the Coimbra University, who was the present Government Advocate (Delegate), a steady man of 31 years, having good connections in Portgual, and who only three weeks ago came from that country. He started some time ago from Lisbon to join his appointment, and while the steamer which carried him was at anchor at Gibraltar for a short time he went on shore and missed it. He then made up his mind to return to Portugal, but by a strange coincidence another steamer bound for India unexpectedly came to Gibraltar, and he took his passage in it and came there and took up his charge on the 1st instant. A few days ago he was attacked with fever, a common complaint in Upper Damaun, and placed himself under the treatment of the Health Officer, but the latter becoming more ill, Mr. Barros had to ask Dr. Costa, who has newly arrived from Goa, to treat him. At one time the fever left him, but he had a relapse, and the fever rose in the morning yesterday, to 107°. when Drs. Proenca and Costa gave him hypodermic injections of quinine to bring down the fever which instead rose to 109° and proved fatal at 9 p.m. The deceased had somehow strained a misgiving as to the safety of his life, as he often said that he had come to lay his bones here.

THE "BOY BACHELOR OF BOMBAY" AT CAMBRIDGE.

A REUTER'S telegram states that Mr. Ezechial, of the Bombay University, has come out fourth Wrangler at Cambridge. He is the third son of Lieutenant Ezechial, of the Bombay Commissariat, now at Home on leave. The following flattering notice appeared in one of the Indian newspapers in the beginning of 1890:—

"Amongst the names of the students who lately passed the final B. A. Examination at the Bombay University will be found Percy H. Ezechial. He is the son of Lieutenant Ezechial, of the Bombay Commissariat, and was born on the 10th August, 1875. He commenced to attend school in India in December 1882, and in November 1883, just three months after completing his eleventh year, passed the Bombay Matriculation Examination, standing fifth in the order of merit. Only 527 passed out of 3,000 who competed. In January 1887 he entered the Deccan College, Poona, and studied there until November of the same year, when he appeared for what is known as the "Previous Examination." He passed, taking a high place on the list; 519 competed and 128 passed. The following year he resumed his studies at the Deccan College, and in November, 1888, presented himself for the first B. A. Examination, in which his success was most brilliant, coming out first in the order of merit; 274 competed and 171 passed. In January 1889 he joined St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and in November last, three months after completing his fourteenth year, he appeared for the Final B. A. Examination, taking up the group "Languages and Literature." He was again successful and high upon the list; 232 competed and 105 passed. He has had no cramming or special coaching, and has found time to attain a very creditable proficiency in drawing, painting, and music. It was hoped that such a very promising lad would have found encouragement by receiving a Fellowship from one of the Government Colleges, but having been disappointed he proceeds shortly to England to continue his studies, in view to eventually graduating at Cambridge."

While studying at Cambridge, Mr. Percy Ezechial entered terms with Messrs. Wren and Garney in order to compete for the Civil Service Examination. His teachers at Cam ridge had, how ever, formed such a good opinion of his abilities that he was eventually prevailed upon to prosecute his studies there; and the result has justified the anticipations formed regarding him. He was sent up two or three years ago, only with a view to test his abilities, to compete at the examination to enter the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and he be at the record as to the number of marks, having stood first with some thousands of marks ahead of the second student on the list. It might be mentioned that Lieutenant Ezechial is an efficient officer of the Bombay Commissriat, who, having served for some time at Quette, is now at Home on leave. There seems to be a heredity of talent in the family. Lieutenant Ezechial's eldest son is a member of the Civil Service and is now Collector of Assam; while his second son is Superintendent of Police in Bengal; the third son being Mr. Percy Ezechial, the subject of this notice.

MURDER AT NOWROJI HILL.

ABOUT 8 o'clock, last night, one Krishna Mahadoo, a labourer employed in the Government Dockyard, aged about forty years, stabbed his kept-mistress, named Kassibai, aged about thirty-five years, with a large clasp knife, inflicting a wound on her left chest, which resulted in her death shortly afterwards. The affray took place in the Second Lane, Nowroji Hill, and on an alarm of murder being raised, a policeman doing duty in the corner of the street ran to the spot and arrested the alleged murderer. On receiving the report of the murder at the Pydhownie police station, Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector Power proceeded to the spot and ordered the woman to be removed to the J. J. Hospital. She was placed in a victoria and was being conveyed to the hospital, when she died on the way. Her body was then taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held this morning. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the woman had pledged certain jewellery belonging to her paramour, Krishna, and although the latter demanded the same from her several times, she could not return the ornaments to him as she was not in a position to redeem them from the person with whom she had pledged them and hence the fatal assault on her.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JUNE 11.

IT is currently reported here that the new Governors of Goa, Colonel Machado, has been deputed to London by the Portuguese Government to treat with the authorities there about the affairs of the W. I. P. Railway and a new Extradition Treaty.

On the 3rd inst., the Administrator of Bardez, Mr. Ozorio Castro, despatched a strong guard of the military to capture his old friend, Mr. Augusto de Nazareth, of Mapuça, better known as Quindro; but that gentleman scenting foulplay made good his escape, and is reported to have taken shelter in the British territory.

There are pending in the District Court of Bardez three criminal suits against Mr. Castro, all instituted by Mr. Nazareth, hence the persecution.

Orders have been received from Lisbon recalling the European soldiers stationed here. They are being despatched in batches by rail to Bombay. Various detachments have been brought to Pangim from Satari, and these will be leaving for Bombay in the course of the week.

The quarantine lazaretto has been transferred from Colleen to Cavelossim.

The earnings of the W. I. P. Railway for week ending 22nd May amounted to Rs. 3,933 or Rs. 77-1-7 per mile, against Rs. 5,047 or Rs. 98-15-4 per mile in the corresponding week last year.

There has been very little rain here, and some believe that the monsoon has not yet set in.

The other day the dacoits, while returning from the south to the north of Satari, burnt the Customs Post at Naguinim, in the district of Sanguem.

Mr. Pemberton, the Agent of the W. I. P. Railway, some time ago suggested to Government the abolition of the Customs duty on parcels of meat, ice, vegetables, etc., and the Chief of Customs on being referred to, is reported to have seconded Mr. Pemberton's suggestion, but so far no steps have been taken by Government to carry out their recommendations.

Salcette has lost one of her leading men in the person of Commendador S. Anna Pereira, of Chandor. The deceased gentleman was highly respected and esteemed throughout the province, and his funeral was largely attended.

There is a great scarcity of cocoanuts here this year.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir has reinforced the Asmar garrison by two regiments from Kabul owing to the recent outbreak in Kafiristan. No widespread rising among the Kafirs has however occurred.

No orders have yet been issued regarding the punitive expedition against the Mada Khel, but in addition to the troops already on the move No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery at Bannu and the 25th Punjab Infantry at Mian Mir have been warned to be ready for field service.

THE news of the attack at Maizar reached Wano by telegraph on Friday, and precautions were promptly taken to guard against possible hostilities by the Mahsud Waziris, as the intentions of the Mullah Pawindah were not known. The garrisons of all the posts were warned to be on the alert in and about the Gumal Pass. Sarwakai, held by a detachment of the 4th Sikhs, was reinforced by 100 rifles from Wano, while the levy post beyond, on the road to Jandoula, was taken over by a detachment of regulars. Mr. Grant, Political Officer at Wano, proceeded to Sarwakai, but found all quiet in the neighbourhood. It does not seem likely that the Mahsuds will break out, but a close watch will be kept upon them. The troops at Wano, Tonk, Jandoula and in the Gumal are being prepared for raiding parties.

As regards the immediate future in Tochi the 3rd Punjab Infantry from Bannu are well on their way to Datta Khel, while the 3rd Sikhs should reach Bannu from Kohat a few days hence. Colonel Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, will, on the arrival of the 33rd, have at Datta Khel sixteen hundred infantry, one mountain battery, and one squadron of cavalry, a force sufficient to move upon Theraua and Maizar if it is decided to punish those villages forthwith. Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of Derajat division, has reached Datta Khel. The Mada Khel maliks, fearing reprisals, are making half-hearted and isolated offers to come in, but are not being dealt with until further information is obtained as to the reason of the tribal rising. It is satisfactory to learn that the wounded officers and men are on the whole doing well. Lieutenant Higginson is severely wounded in the left arm, Lieutenant Seton-Browne has a flesh wound in the thigh. Surgeon-Captain Cassidy was hit in the knee.

STILL later information from Tochi states that Mr. Gee's visit to Maizar was originally fixed for the 9th instant, but was put off for a day owing to rain. The headmen and mullahs of the Mada Khel may thus have had time to lay their plains for the treacherous attack afterwards made. Alambe Khan, a leading malik, is said to be the man who fired the signal shot in the air, which was followed by a fusilade from the numerous small towers which guard the villages. Sadda Khan and Alambe Khan were left with Colonel Bunny, while Mr. Gee paid his visit to Datoi. Their treachery seems established beyond doubt.

IT has been stated that the Mullah Powindah, who headed the Mahsud Waziris three years ago, when the Wano camp was attacked, was the bottom of the Maizar affair, but this theory is believed to be incorrect. The Mullah is known to be in his village south of Kaniguram in the Mahsud country. It is rumoured that the Mada Khel sent an appeal for help to him after Thursday's fight, their object being to bring about a general rising of the whole Waziri tribe, and that his reply was that he was engaged in harvesting operations. This has discouraged the Mada Khel, who are reported to have retired into the hills, some of their number having crossed into Afghan territory in Birmal, carrying with them such small loot as they secured.

THE Pachmari season did not terminate, we regret to say, without a fatality. Lieutenant A. C. Shuttleworth of the South Lancashire Regiment, who was up on leave in order to ride in the races, got a serious fall while taking a turn over the steeplechase jumps, breaking both collar bones and injuring his chest. The unfortunate young officer, however, seemed in a fair way to recovery until Thursday last when hemorrhage into the lungs set in and death ensued in a short time.

A PARLAKIMEDI (Ganjam) correspondent telegraphs:—"The monsoon seems to have broken here on the 10th instant, but it is so feeble as to be useless. The grain dealers are holding up to the prices which are very high. Consequently distress among the poor is increasing. The Parlakimedi Rajah has spent more than half-a-lakh on relief-works, and still nearly 10,000 are daily working. If sufficient rain is delayed many days the distress will intensify. The sky is overcast with clouds and abundance of rain seems coming."

OF the two alternative routes for the extension of the Madras Railway from Arcot station to Arcot town, the Board of Directors has approved of the alignment which follows closely the public road. It is said to be a direct and simple route, forming almost a surface line, and covers a distance of only 4¼ miles. The cost is estimated at 2½ lakhs or Rs. 57,000 per mile. The money for the construction of the line, which is to be treated as part of the Madras Railway system, is to be raised by guaranteed debentures.

AT Friday's meeting of the Madras Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, it was resolved to make preliminary grants at once of Rs. 50,000 to each of the four distressed Decean districts for the purchase of seed grain and bullocks for impoverished and resourceless ryots in the red-soil villages where cultivation should begin as soon as rains fall. Grants to necessitous ryots in the black-soil villages, where cultivation ordinarily begins later, will be made subsequently as soon as further allotments are received from the Central Committee. It was further resolved to telegraph to the Chairman of the Central Committee and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. E. M. James, who is now on tour, urgently requesting that an allotment on account may be made at once, pending the whole allotments to be made after Mr. James's report has been considered by the Central Committee.

IN his report the Calcutta Collector of Customs draws attention to the large demand that exists now for tea boxes made of iron and steel, the value of the imports of which in the past year was over five lakhs. This trade was originally confined to wooden boxes of local manufacture, but the cedar and teak wood boxes of Burma intervened. Competition then set in with the importation of wooden boxes from China, the value of which was nearly three lakhs in the past year. The metal tea box has now come to the front, while in the wooden box trade competition has been rendered keener by the imports from Cochin and Sweden.

THE numbers on relief works have now reached 4,240,000, or an increase of 77,000 over the figures of last week. Principal increases occurred in Central India 49,000; Madras 48,000; Berar 12,000, and Bombay 7,000. On the other hand the Central Provinces report 24,000 and Hyderabad 15,000 decreases, and scarcity of water is being experienced in several parts of Madras, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Central Provinces, and prices are generally high and rising.

THE reformatory system works only moderately well in India. One hundred and five boys were discharged from the Borstilly reformatory during three years, and of these no less than 20 were subsequently convicted of criminal offences. Most of these boys, before being admitted into the institution, had been trained to a life of crime and had been repeatedly convicted, and in most cases they returned on their release to their homes and their old associates. It may be doubted whether a reformatory can do any lasting good with boys of the criminal classes, unless it can insure that, after release, they are far removed from all former evil influences.

THE Lady Cyclists' Association, which is a go-ahead body, many of whose members are very fast—that is, on the road, of course—has hit upon the capital idea of renting a cottage in a choice locality, at a suitable distance from town, where the members may congregate free from the publicity to which they are exposed when frequenting the village inn, or the houses which boast no signboard other than that which contains the legend, "Teas provided here." This is a course which other large clubs would do well to follow.

THE result of a series of recent prosecutions in Calcutta under the Merchandise Marks Act serves to point the well-worn moral that if the public are to derive any sensible protection from that law it must be more energetically administered. In the court of the Presidency Magistrate five native shopkeepers were convicted of offences under the Act by selling spurious imitations of Dr. De Jongh's cod liver oil and Howard and Son's sulphate of quinine, and were fined in the aggregate Rs. 1,610. The utter inadequacy of this punishment as a deterrent may be seen by the fact that three of the convicted parties had been fined for the same offence in connection with the same articles, in December 1894, and the discrimination of the sentence is evidenced by the fact that these three old offenders were "punished" no more heavily than the other two who had no previous convictions against them. The English firm, it may be added, which had suffered by the fraud of these shopkeepers and instituted the prosecution at a cost of several thousand rupees, received eight hundred rupees as compensation out of the fine. We take the opportunity to repeat what we said before, that this is not the way to encourage legitimate traders to support the Act or to protect the public against being imposed upon by worthless or deleterious drinks, food and drugs. In a recent case of fraudulent trade marks in these Provinces the Judge did not hesitate to say that had there been any previous conviction he would have sentenced the delinquent to at least nine months' rigorous imprisonment. In Calcutta previous convictions are not considered to merit even an enhanced penalty, and the trifling fine neither confiscates the illicit profits of the past nor serves as a deterrent for the future.

THE Princess of Wales is exhibiting at the annual show of the Home Arts and Industries Association, at the Royal Albert Hall, a piece of furniture of very novel design, which can be used as bookshelves or a rack. The beautiful embossed and gilded Cordova leather work which covers each end is her own handicraft, and harmonises admirably with the irridescent golden green with which it is enamelled. Princess Victoria has sent a quaint little stool, of which she has worked the cover in a dainty incised design of birds, cherries, and foliage upon leather, and signed "Victoria, 97." From the Duchess of York comes a heart-shaped occasional table, with top ornamented by herself in poker work in a curious but decorative device of grotesque birds and dragons, intertwined with ribbons. With these exceptions, however, the Alexandra School at Sandringham, whose exhibits are always one of the chief attractions of the exibition, is unrepresented this years, on account of the serious illness of Fraulein Nodel, the accomplished directress.

THE "Lokal Anzeiger" published an interview with M. Andree, on the occasion of his leaving the harbour of Gothenburg on board the Svenskund for Spitzbergen, whence he hopes to cross the Pole by balloon. As there is little room on the vessel the balloon lies in a gigantic case amidships. The smallness of the craft is also the reason why M. Andree with his companions, MM. Strindberg, Swendenborg, and Twenked embarked alone, while the provisions and the apparatus and instruments followed on board the Virgo. M. Andree had enlarged his balloon by 300 cubic metres. M. Andree hopes to reach Spitzbergen on the 1st of June, and finish all his preparations on the 20th—that is to say, five weeks earlier than last year. The carrier pigeon service has also been improved, and M. Andree firmly believes in his chances of success.

A DISGRACEFUL incident occurred in the Spanish Senate on the other afternoon when the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, struck Senor Comas, one of the Senators, a blow in the face. The affair has created a profound sensation in Madrid. A Council of Ministers was held to consider the action of Government, and as a result Senor Canovas made a statement in both Houses of Parliament to the effect that the incident was a purely personal one, having no political importance, and denounced the attitude of the Liberal Opposition in refusing to take part in Parliamentary proceedings as unpatriotic and unjustifiable. The Liberals are indignant and refuse to enter the Chamber till satisfaction has been given them, and the dissentient Conservatives have announced their intention of adopting the same course.

SOME sensation has been produced in France by reports of the arrival at Strasburg, under conditions of secrecy of vast quantities of artillery munitions. The *Avenir Militaire*, indealing with this report, remarkes that if no such rumour is circulated in regard to Metz, it is perhaps because all is there in a state of readiness. The *Libre Parole* gives colour to this view, apparently on the authority of a correspondent at Metz, who says that if there is no report of the arrival of new guns at that fortress, as at Strasburg, this is due to the fact that these were placed in position in February. They did not arrive, however, all at once, and were delivered at No. 3 Arsenal, which is at Devant les Ponts, outside the town. A special line from that place passes round the fortress, and it is difficult to see what goes on there. More than a month ago large howitzers of the 1892 model were mounted along the parapets facing St. Symphorien, or the "trouee" of the Moselle, and as early as five o'clock in the morning the gunners might be seen from the esplanade practising with these huge pieces. The *Avenir* does not exaggerate the bearing of this intelligence, but suggests that measures of elementary prudence should be taken. It would not appear, however, that more is being done either at Metz or Strasburg than merely the supplying of modern armaments to the existing works. It is, moreover, certain that the energy displayed is devoted to preparations of defensive character.

THE King and Queen of Wurtemberg, who are at present the guests of the Duchess of Albany, are very interesting individuals, both on account of their high rank and of their personal characteristics. The King, when Prince Wilhelm of Wurtemberg, fell deeply in love with the Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, an elder sister of the Duchess of Albany, whom he married on February 15, 1877, and with whom he lived an extremely happy life for five years. There were a son and a daughter of this union, but the son died in infancy. The daughter, the Princess Paulina, who was born on December 19, 1877, has accompanied her parents to England. The King for dynastic reasons made a second marriage his choice being the eldest daughter of Prince and Princess Wilhelm of Schaumburg-Lippe, a cousin of the Princess of Wales. The present Queen is one of the most beautiful and charming princesses of her day, but unfortunately she has given the King no heir, and the succession therefore goes to the Catholic branch of the family, Duke Albrecht who is married to the eldest daughter of the late Archduke Carl Ludwig of Austria, being the heir presumptive to the throne.

THE Sheen House Cycling Club at Richmond was opened with great *eclat* the other day, the members and their friends assembling to the number of 2,000. This beautiful house was formerly the residence of the late Comte de Paris, and many alterations both to the house and grounds have been necessary in order to adapt it to the requirement of the club. The fine wheel track of three laps to the mile which has been laid down was hardly completed on the opening day, but the competition which formed part of the inaugural gathering were decided on the lawn. Fine weather and a fashionable attendance lent animation to the scene, and the S. H. C. C. was launched into active existence under the happiest auspices.

AN exciting incident occurred on the Mersey not long ago when Nelson's battleship the Foudroyant went ashore at Seacombe. The old warship had been on view at Liverpool for some time, and about a week before had been taken out of dock and anchored in the river about midway between Seacombe and the landing stage. During a strong ebb tide the Foudroyant dragged her anchors and drifted towards the Cheshire side, eventually going ashore to the north of Seacombe stage. The tug Toiler went to the assistance of the stranded battleship, and succeeded in towing her off on the flood tide. Some consternation prevailed when the Foudroyant was seen drifting shorewards, and it was feared she might come into collision with the Seacombe landing stage, but, fortunately, she cleared it and took the ground some little distance to the north. It is believed, that the Foudroyant has not sustained any damage.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

LATEST DETAILS.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

IN addition to the details published in our telegrams of Monday the *Englishman* gives the following further particulars of the Calcutta Earthquake:—

An eye-witness gives a sensational account of the appearance of the High Court during the earthquake. He writes:—I was on the Maidan in front at the time and had a good side view of the tower, which swayed heavily for a distance, I should say, of not less than four feet. I fully expected to see it come down by the run, and the crash of falling masonry in the adjoining street seemed a fitting prelude to the overthrow of the lofty and imposing tower which is the most distinguishing landmark of Calcutta from the river. However, the wave passed, leaving the tower inclining several inches in the opposite direction to the old bias. Several of the pinnacles have been twisted round until they are quite out of line with the moulding. Evidently, the engineers who underpinned the tower a year or two ago, are to be congratulated on their work, for, on the whole, it has come well through a terrible test. The inner verandahs of the main building and the court-rooms have been damaged in places, but not to any serious extent.

The Bank of Bengal suffered in no way. Mr. Aitkin, of the firm of Messrs. Macintosh and Burn, was quickly on the spot and pronounced everything safe. Some of the assistants were in the Bank at the time and they timed the shock as lasting five minutes. Mr. Cruickshank's official residence also escaped but Messrs. Sanderson and Co.'s office suffered somewhat, a window sunshade coming down with a crash. The Royal Exchange experienced a heavy shock, two doors of the Chamber buildings were broken, and a gentleman stated to our reporter that he timed the shock as five minutes.

St. Andrews' Church and the Old Mission Church have been so seriously damaged that they will have to be thoroughly repaired before they can be used for divine service. Some fourteen feet of the steeple of the Scotch kirk appears to be cracked and to be held on in its place by a wire rope which is coiled round it. A great crack appears on the east side of the building.

The Calcutta Police Office and the Coroner's Court in Lall Bazar Street have been badly damaged. A portion of the roof of the Court gave way, and the resident clerk, Mr. Godfrey, had to abandon the premises.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The scene in Dhurrumtollah Street a second or two after the shock commenced was one of intense excitement. The European and Eurasian residents left their houses and ran out into the streets panic-stricken, and some went so far as to remove their furniture and belongings to places of safety. A newly-erected portico to the house occupied by Dr. Feidstein suddenly came down with a tremendous crash and Dr. Feidstein, who was in the house at the time, at once made for the street with his dog. He had hardly reached the pathway outside when down came the portico, causing a good deal of damage to the medicines stored in the side rooms. The gable over the clock tower of the Church of the Sacred Heart oscillated considerably but no apparent damage was done. The horse statue which adorns the top of the grand entrance to Messrs. Heart Brothers fell badly, and had it dropped on to the roadway, the consequences to any passer-by would have been very serious.

The building alongside Messrs. Lister and Company, chemists and druggists, have an added part at the rear hanging at an angle of several degrees, threatening to collapse at any moment. The upper floor contiguous to the Bellattee Bungalow in the occupation of Messrs. Moore and Company is a total wreck. Happily it was not occupied at the time but the damages to furniture and other fittings is said to be great. The Great Eastern Hotel suffered in no way, but so great was the fright occasioned by the shock to one lady visitor that she had to be carried out in a dead faint. The dining-room of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. A. Phillips, who resides in No. 1 British Indian Street, suddenly fell in. Mrs. Phillips and the other members of the family had just had afternoon tea and gone out, when the building fell. There was other damage done to the trade buildings and shops.

Round the corner in British Indian Street the premises of Messrs. Traill, and Co. were almost wrecked, the front portion of the building and a portion of the roof came down with a tremendous crash. A few minutes before the establishment's coolie work, and the large staff of employes had left for their respective homes. One of the European employes who resided on the premises, was at the time in his private room and escaped with difficulty. The adjoining building, the office of the *Indian Daily News*, has also suffered severely the walls in several places have been badly cracked.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s premises have been considerably damaged and the upper storey has been rendered uninhabitable. The building occupied by Messrs. Boseck and Co., jewellers, facing Spence's Hotel, has also suffered badly. A portion of the roof has completely given way and those who were in the premises at the times had a narrow escape. Spence's Hotel has had a severe shaking, and the flight of residents from the upper floors and from the yards was very precipitate. The building shook as though in convulsions and a good deal of plaster and several seamy walls bear testimony to the force of the shock.

In Bentinck Street and the surrounding lanes there has been great destruction of property. Nearly every building in this part of the town has suffered to a marked degree rendering most of the European and Eurasian residents thereby their families practically homeless. During the earthquake a veritable panic occurred in this crowded quarter. Two houses in Bentinck Street collapsed, one being the building occupied by Messrs. Henry and A Barens, but no loss of life is reported.

The spire of the Free Church of Scotland in Wellesley Street came to grief. About 15 feet of it fell to the ground on the west and in the enclosure of the church but did no injury to passers-by. The south portion of the boys' department of the Calcutta Free School was very much shaken and the west wall of the middle section connected with this portion is considerably damaged. The girls' department suffered in no way by the shock, and the girls are perfectly safe. In consequence of the sudden catastrophe, the boys' department was at once closed, and the lads sent home a week before the midsummer vacation. The east and west of the buildings are pronounced perfectly sound.

The most serious accident of all was that which befel the St. Mary's Home in Marquis Street. The third terrace of the building, which was occupied by 17 children and five adults, collapsed with but little warning, and the Lady Superintendent viewing the dangerous situation, had the little ones got out with all speed and at best they could, within a second or two of their rescue, down came this portion of the structure, together with a small verandah to the east of the second floor, which fell right into a connecting room on the ground floor. Providentially no one was hurt. This caused great excitement and almost a panic among the girls who were immediately removed to other rooms on the ground floor. There were a few sedate inmates of the home who suffered much by the shock, and had to be removed to special quarters under medical supervision.

In a house occupied by two old pensioners in Market Street, Messrs. Elloy and Gomes, the whole of the west wing suddenly fell a complete wreck, and the former gentleman, who was of advanced years, had to be dragged out from the debris. The other members of the family escaped miraculously, and all had to quit the quarters before dusk. The spire of the Kidderpur Church has been injured, but the building itself received no damage.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

A number of houses in the northern portion of the town were more or less damaged, the walls being either badly cracked or the plaster torn off. In Amherst Street, a two-storied house fell with a tremendous crash on an adjoining tiled hut, killing two persons. The rest of the inmates managed to escape. In Chitpur Road, in a house known as Foozdaree Balakhana, two men were badly injured by the falling of a portion of the wall. They were removed to the Medical College Hospital. An Ooryah, while pulling the punkah at No. 3, China Bazar, was slightly injured by a lot of bricks falling upon him. The Jewish Synagogue in Pollock Street had a piece of the tower torn off, and the interior of the building was considerably damaged. The tower of the Jewish Synagogue in Canning Street is in a dangerous condition, a portion of the building having collapsed. The Roman Catholic Church in Portuguese Church Street escaped uninjured, very slight cracks only being visible. A portion of the front of house No. 10, Portuguese Church Street, came down, while the pillars and walls inside were rent. Most of the houses in Ezra Street were damaged, especially No. 17, a large part of the roof having fallen in. Number 71, Canning Street, is so badly damaged, that it is considered dangerous to inspect. No. 1 Amratollah Street, a very old building, was similarly cracked.

Three men were injured at No. 146 Canning Street, by the falling of bricks, one of whom was sent to hospital. The premises occupied by Messrs. D. B. Mehta and Co., in Canning Street, were also damaged, the parapet having been entirely swept away. The office of Messrs. Heligers and Co. in Canning Street, was also damaged by the falling of a portion of the cornice. The house No. 147 Chitpur Road, known as the Gole Kotte, was very badly cracked, as also was No. 150, Chitpur Road. In Colootollah Street the verandah of No. 63 collapsed. There were besides small damages to many houses in the vicinity of Colootollah. Many houses in Tiretta Bazar Street, Chitpur Road, Machooa Bazar Street, Halliday Street, Harrison Road, and Phear's Lane, were more or less damaged, but no lives were lost. In house No. 84 Lower Chitpur Road, a man was injured by the falling of a verandah, and in house No. 86 Upper Chitpur Road, a woman was injured by the falling of a verandah. Another woman received injuries in house No. 39, Moonshee Sadduruddin's Lane, by the falling of a portion of the portico. In Cornwallis Street and Beadon Street there were no very serious damages, or injuries to person and property.

THE MILITARY IN FORT WILLIAM.

Nearly all the barracks occupied by the European troops (the Gloucestershire Regiment) were more or less damaged and the chief quarters, the Dalhousie and the South barracks fared badly. The former of these two latter buildings was occupied by about 600 men, and just as they had been served with afternoon tea and were preparing to go out for the evening, the shock was felt. From all accounts the structure, a three-storied one, first quivered and then began to rock. The men at once rushed down to the ground floor and from thence into the open. After the shock had passed, the officers of the Military Works Department with Conductor Hay, proceeded to examine the whole of the barracks, and after a thorough investigation pronounced it safe for the time being. On a re-examination however yesterday morning the Military Works officials deemed it advisable to have the men removed immediately and placed under canvas. After the parade service yesterday morning, the men were ordered to vacate the building and were in two hours' time in tents on the regimental parade ground in the Fort. In the barracks several of the centre arches are two to three feet open, and there was a dropping fire of bricks and mortar all Saturday night. The top-floor suffered the most, every cornice and archway exhibiting traces of the severity of the shock. This building fared the worst on account of its height. The barracks occupied by the married men were similarly damaged but not to such an extent. The panic among the women is beyond description. A general rush was made for the steps to the landing and one woman (the Drum-Major's wife) ran the west end of the building from the third loft and climbed down by means of the lightning-conductor. When picked up, she had fainted, but she soon recovered. The water tower at the south-west of the Fort was seen to sway a good deal, and was in obvious danger of collapse. The quarters of the General Commanding the District and those occupied by the staff as well as the officers of the Gloucestershire Regiment have stood the shock bravely, and are not in any way damaged.

The Roman Catholic Chapel has been slightly damaged and the Church of St. Peter's has escaped, as also did the Ordnance and other buildings. No one was injured.

SLEEPING IN THE OPEN AIR.

It will never be known how many were rendered homeless by the earthquake, but many European and Eurasians, including ladies and children, were to be seen parading the central parts of the town in quest of a night's shelter. Every building that had been lying vacant was quickly taken up, and the boarding-houses that had escaped were having a harvest. Of course, many persons found shelter with friends, and the most exiguous accommodation was utilised to the utmost. One hears of ten or twelve persons being packed away in a single room. Many ladies and children were reduced to spending a night in the open-air, seated on stools and on empty wooden cases in front of their damaged houses, so as to keep a watch on their property. On Sunday morning Calcutta presented a scene of unusual activity. Numbers of people were seen all about town either moving furniture or hunting for lodgings. Most of the empty houses were hopeless on account of the damage they had sustained. Landlords with an eye to business, stuck out for high rents and long leases. Many, however, have been very reasonable, and they are not likely to lose in the end. The scarcity of house accommodation is certainly causing much anxiety to a large section of the European and Eurasian community.

LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD.

Scarcely a building in Lower Circular Road is unaffected. Most of them are very old, and consequently the destruction was considerable. The building utilized as the Puddopukur Thana came down, and Inspector Paterson and his family and other constables on the premises narrowly escaped with their lives. Fears were entertained for the tall chimney of the incinerator—by far the tallest in Calcutta, but it stood the test admirably. It swayed to and fro during the shock, but settled down in an erect position, seemingly unscathed. A number of kites which were perched on the summit were startled, being literally thrown off. One of the birds, it is said, fell dead on the ground. St. James's Church and St. Teresa's Church escaped with slight damage, as also the school premises situated in the compound of the former institution.

BOW BAZAR STREET.

Several large buildings in Bow Bazar Street occupied by cabinet-makers have been extensively damaged, and rendered unsafe. At some places portions of the roofs and porticos of these buildings gave way, smashing a good deal of new furniture. In the crockery and glassware shops, which abound in this street, a large part of the stock-in-trade was destroyed in a similar manner. Residential quarters in this street also suffered in no small degree. The Scottish Zenana Mission School, almost at the end of the street, is quite unhurt. The Church of our Lady of Dolours has suffered somewhat, and lost twenty feet of the steeple.

KIDDERPUR AND HASTINGS.

St. Stephen's Church and several houses in Alipur Road and Alipur Lane are reported to be badly damaged. A house inhabited by natives in Jorapur suddenly collapsed, but there was no loss of life. At Egbalpur all the houses, including the police thana, were badly damaged. At Watgunj, the thana, the Marquis Hotel, the Post Office, the Burma Military Police Hospital, and four Government buildings have suffered more or less severely, while many of the native tenants of small houses have been rendered homeless. Inspector Farrier, who had occupied quarters at the police thana, had to vacate his house with his family on Saturday night. The whole family were asleep at the time of the shock, and were aroused in time to rush out and see the building cracking on all sides. Adjoining the thana is a factory of the N. W. P. Soap Company, and Mr. Shorter, the proprietor, who was occupying quarters on the factory premises, had to find shelter at the Belvedere Hotel in consequence of the west wing of the building collapsing. Superintendent Forsyth, in charge of the Watgunj Thana, had also to seek shelter at this newly-established hotel, owing to the state of the Thana. The hotel stood the shock firmly, although it showed slight cracks here and there. There was quite a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the hotel on Saturday night, many being afraid of a second shock occurring. Several of the houses in Garden Reach were damaged, especially Nos. 22, 23, 13, 8, and 65. In the tidal basin at Kidderpur, where several ships are now loading, the shock was much felt; the ships rocked, but did not break their moorings. The water broke over the basin to the west end covering half the distance of the railway metals. The Docks stood it out remarkably well, although there was a fear at one time of their being shaken.

THE SHOCK AT BARRACKPUR.

The shock here was just as severe as it was in Calcutta. St. Bartholomew's Church steeple came to grief, and a bungalow belonging to the Field Battery, now the only garrison duty there, collapsed, but happily none of the gunners were injured. The barracks of the European troops were all slightly damaged.

A RUINED HOME AT BALLYGANJ.

Several houses along the Circular Road have been seriously damaged, and three at least have been rendered uninhabitable. A correspondent thus describes the shock as he felt it in this suburb. He had just driven up to one of the houses in the road named and was on the lawn talking with the hostess of the house. Suddenly a strange, indescribable swirling about the feet was felt almost as bad as standing on the deck of a steamer, pitching. This strange sensation, with lightning rapidity, mounted to the head and gave one the feeling of being inebriated. As the result of a kind of mutual wonderment both the simultaneously looked at each other with questioning faces. Then the earth gave a perceptible lurch, and it at once dawned on them that it was an earthquake. Immediately the lady of the house gave a piercing cry for her children who were in the house. At the same moment the house was seen to be rocking and a quantity of plaster fell from the outside walls. A reliefull in the earth's vibrations ensued and to the intense relief of all a bearer rushed out with one of the children, followed by the husband, two younger children and a string of servants. By this time most of the faces were blanched, and as the approach of another shock was felt general fears were entertained as to whether the house could withstand another such shaking. The scene of the mother and children clinging to each other in the awful apprehension of the moment was most affecting, and amusing have been repeated in many instances in and around Calcutta. Gradually the earth rumblings became more distinct, culminating in an upheaval which is no exaggeration to say made standing a matter of some difficulty. The second shock was by far the worst. For fully a minute and a half the house was rocking from side to side, plaster and tiles falling in all directions, and crashes inside telling of furniture and ornaments being smashed wholesale. This house like many others—for a hurried glance around revealed houses similarly oscillating—literally trembled in the balance, and one more slight shock would have sufficed to bring it crashing to the ground. At last the seismic seizure died down and in strangely altered voices, mutual congratulations on the escape were exchanged. Then came the question of interior damage. After some time the house was re-entered, and such a scene of wreckage presented itself as to call forth further lamentations. Every room in the house was in a greater or lesser state of chaos, and one room the children's, was devastated. Had they not been removed just when they were nothing humanly speaking, could have prevented their being killed. In every apartment the floors were covered with plaster, beams and brick-dust; strewn in all directions were broken ornaments, pictures and knick-knacks; while heavy pieces of furniture had been hurled a distance of yards. It is hardly necessary to add that the house is absolutely untenantable at present. One of the members of the family subsequently observed that he was playing the piano when the first shock occurred, and that the sensation of having the instrument slip eighteen inches from him and then to be lurched almost bodily upon it was an altogether novel one and not particularly pleasant.

While this is only one instance of a partially demolished house by the earthquake it may be taken as being fairly typical of many others.

ON CHOWRINGHI.

Many of the large buildings on Chowringhi bear traces of the strain they have undergone. At the Dhurrumtollah end, the premises of the *Statesman* are seriously injured. The United Service Club and Bengal Club have come out of the trial with little beyond the usual record of cracked walls and fallen cornices. Mr. Ezra's house presents a dilapidated appearances. The cornice and verandah have fallen into the street. The Bishop's Palace is rather badly cracked and other buildings have sustained considerable injuries.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

Up to a late hour, the loss of life was reported to be eight,—five in Amherst Street, one in Burra Bazar, and two in Watgunj. All these are natives, and setting aside the Howrah report, no Europeans are among the killed. Twelve natives have been injured and it is to be feared that many casualties have yet to be reported. There are rumours of loss of life in the Harrison Road, but these have not so far been verified.

RUMOURED SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AT HOWRAH.

The district across the river is reported to have been considerably damaged. The Howrah Bridge came in for a severe sha

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE manœuvre season is approaching, and the soldier will soon be spending his days wearily tramping over the historical mimic battlefields of the United Kingdom. Day by day he will be forming a part of armies attacking, armies marching, and armies defending. Let us hope that this year a new move will be taken keeping pace with the advance of education, and that no longer looking on the soldier as a mere inanimate machine, his powers of observation and intellect will be considered, and a system inaugurated whereby he may know beforehand the general object and instructional purposes of the day's work. In connection with this object Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Middleton recently stated that in the house in which he was lately living he was 'in the autumn generally surrounded by skirmishers and troops of every description. He saw cavalry galloping across pits and tumbling into holes and all that sort of thing," and when he questioned any of the young officers as to what they were doing, the usual answer was "we have not the slightest idea what we are doing, and we have not the slightest idea what they want us to do." "If this is the case with young officers," says the gallant General, it must be doubly so with the men, and I cannot help thinking that if orders were issued so that every man, even Tommy Atkins himself, had an idea of what he was wanted to do, it would have a very much better effect than their not knowing anything about it." There can be no question of this. Manœuvres and fieldays are of course primarily the training ground of our leaders in the field, but they could with care and forethought be made instructive to the junior officers and to the rank-and-file as well, and we are at one with Sir Frederick Middleton in hoping that a new and sensible move will be made in this direction at our coming field instruction throughout the kingdom.

It is stated in the German papers that an attempt is being made in some garrisons to train dogs to attack military cyclists. Since the cycle was introduced into the army German officers seem to have been considering how the advantage could be neutralised, and they have come to the conclusion that the dog a great Dane by preference because of his weight and strength, is the best instrument to employ. The training of the animals is going forward in the garrisons of Berlin. They are taught in the first place, it is said to distinguish German, Austrian, and Italian uniforms from those of French and Russian soldiers, and when their education in this respect is sufficiently advanced they are taught to throw themselves upon the cyclists who wear the uniform of the supposed enemy. The *Avenir Militaire* says that cruelty is employed in their training in which the whip plays a large part. Cyclists clad in various uniforms, and so protected by padding that they are protected against bites, ride past or among the dogs and these instantly rush at men costumed as Frenchmen or Russians, and throw them over. If by any chance a dog should attack a representative of the Triple Alliance he is severely whipped, while a reward is given him when he assails the man who personates an enemy. Here, we are told, is the whole secret of the training. German officers believe that a small number of dogs would rapidly dismount a scouting party of cyclists, and they dread the employment by the enemy of dogs for this work, fearing that, in this case, the animals might fight among themselves and losing their sense of distinction between friends and foes, might attack the former. The *Avenir Militaire* urges French officers to take up the work of training dogs for this *guerre aux cyclistes*.

There has lately been published in the *Revue de Paris* an article upon the French Navy, of which the purpose is to show that the greatest vice of the naval administration is incoherence. It has long been evident that frequent changes in the holders of the French naval portfolio militated seriously against continuous policy. M. Marc Landry takes up the subject in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, and arrays some facts in a very telling manner in support of the argument in the *Revue*. The fleet has been increased, but this would appear to have been in part at the expense of the services voted for its maintenance. M. Brisson and his colleagues have acted as if they thought that when a ship had been commissioned the subsequent work upon her was little more than painting and other like details. At least, with the additions to the fleet and to the number of vessels in commission there has been no corresponding augmentation of material or of labour at the dockyards or of coal in the stores. Indeed, instead of extending the credits allotted to the work of repair and maintenance, these have decreased, with a result that threatens to impair the efficiency of the navy and be a source of danger in case of hostilities. A good deal of this is due as the writer in the *Revue d Paris* says, to the intrusion of politics into the domain of the navy. These things have been done which appeal visibly to the electors, and much that is essential has been neglected.

The Maha Chakkri, the vessel in which the King of Siam is now on his way to visit this country, and in which he touched the other day at Venice, is his Majesty's Royal yacht, and is a fine modern craft of 2,500 tons. She is armed as a cruiser, and fitted with military tops. She was built in Scotland, being launched at Leith, in June 1892. Constructed of steel, she is protected by an armoured deck. She draws 19 feet 6 inches of water, and has twin screws which give her a speed of 15 knots an hour. She carries an armament consisting of four 4-7 Armstrong quick-firing cannon and ten 6-pounder rapid-firers.

Looking over the "Navy List," in connection with Staff appointments filled by various officers of the Royal Marines, it strikes a Service paper at once what a large proportion are held by the Marine Artillery, and how few of these prizes have fallen to their brethren of the Infantry. There is doubtless some good reason for this but it is not on the first blush very obvious. In any case here certainly there was an opportunity for the Admiralty to have made the allocation somewhat more equal. There are two officers in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Edye and Major Gatliff, who have the necessary legal qualifications for the appointment of Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, or as the official title runs, "Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Judge Advocate, and other duties." They are both members of the Bar and have both passed the Staff College, conditions which have hitherto been held precedent to an appointment to this post. It would be interesting, therefore, to learn why they have been passed over for an officer who has neither qualification, and who has had, so far as we can see, only four years' experience of the work of the corps to which he belongs, and who has been for fourteen years disassociated with that work. Treatment of this character must be anything but calculated to allay the discontent which exists in the corps, or tend to draw closer together the bonds of fellowship between the Marines and the Navy, which are so essential to the efficiency of the Service. We do not hold a brief for either Colonel Edye or Major Gatliff, but simply call attention on public grounds to what is in our view an important matter calculated not only to increase the dissatisfaction existing in the infantry branch of the corps, but to discourage its officers generally.

The very slight amount of attention which has been attracted by Lord Charles Beresford's exposition of the grievances of naval officers is not very encouraging to other reformers. It is probably for this reason that we have not recently heard very much in the way of complaint from the Marine Corps, in which, however, as is well known, much discontent prevails. Another reason, however, may be found in the circumstance that the Marine Artillery, at all events, have lately been getting a good share of the few lucrative billets open to the corps. Last week Captain Drake, R.M.A., was appointed head of the Marine branch of the Naval Intelligence Department, and now, another officer of the Royal Marine Artillery has been selected for the post of Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General at the Marine Office, Major J. H. Bor, who has been chosen for this post is assuredly to be congratulated, for although he has done good service for the State his connection with the Marines is of the slightest, and his particular qualifications for this office are not at once apparent. We should have thought that Major Bor would have been just the man to fill a post in connection with the Intelligence Department, but hitherto an impression has prevailed that the duties of the Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General were mainly of a legal nature, and so far as we know, Colonel Scafe and all his predecessors were barristers. Presumably this post has been given to Major Bor as a reward for fourteen years' service in Cyprus in civil employment, a reason which seems to be anything but a good one, and extremely discouraging to those officers of the corps who might naturally have looked forward to preferment in this appointment.

Every now and again rumours are set afloat respecting the class of vessels, nominally revenue cutters, which the United States has upon the great lakes, and the latest to hand is that during this summer three well armed cruisers, built expressly for the lakes and the rivers connecting them, will be ready for service thereon. The Gresham, a vessel launched about eight months ago, is one of these, and is certainly very far removed from the class of vessel which the treaty signed after the war of 1812 anticipated, or permitted, to be built. It is to be hoped that the time is far off when the United States and England, or Canada, will distrust each other to such an extent as to have an armed fleet of cruisers patrolling the lakes. Were such a thing to happen the mere presence of the vessels would be a constant source of danger, and, in a manner of speaking a mass of inflammable material which would need only a spark to set it ablaze. The Chief Constructor of the United States Navy is reported, however, to have recently made a speech in which he emphasised the importance of increasing the number of merchant steamers which in time of war could be transformed into auxiliary cruisers, and which would thus be serviceable upon the lakes.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·470	NNE	4	100·6	77·1	61	1·44	2·41	+2·05
Sirsa	29·508	NW	7	94·3	74·4	62	..	0·97	+0·38
Delhi	29·477	NE	4	97·2	78·4	65	..	1·93	+1·30
Agra	29·456	NE	4	94·0	7	61	..	0·23	−0·29
Cawnpore	29·460	SSE	3	102·4	82·1	70	0·18	0·18	..
Allahabad	29·417	ENE	11	105·6	76·2	58	..	..	−1·43
Jhansi	29·454	Calm	1	103·1	84·7	51	..	0·59	−0·79
Jacobabad	29·480	E	12	111·3	85·0	46	..	..	..
Karachi	29·448	W	14	93·8	83·0	68	..	..	−0·55
Joypore	29·479	C	5	93·1	75·9	61	..	0·23	−0·56
Ajmere	29·487	N	7	101·4	77·1	60	..	0·10	−0·34
Deesa	29·478	S	20	104·3	82·0	61	..	..	−0·28
Ahmedabad	29·575	SSE	7	104·2	75·1	51	0·19	0·19	..
Bhuj	29·494	W	28	97·8	82·9	59	..	..	−0·60
Rajkot	29·525	W	21	102·9	82·4	72	..	..	−0·33
Ghadechi	29·602	W	18	108·2	84·7	66	..	..	..
Veraval	29·540	W	12	89·6	83·7	88	..	0·01	..
Neemuch	29·533	WSW	14	103·9	73·6	76	0·21	0·24	−0·69
Indore	29·523	WSW	8	101·1	73·6	64	0·10	0·56	−2·47
Saugor	29·433	WNW	7	101·8	78·6	55	..	0·22	−1·24
Jubulpore	29·450	WNW	7	100·5	76·8	72	1·53	2·20	−0·32
Hoshangabad	29·461	Calm	3	106·0	77·2	69	0·16	0·42	−2·61
Khandwa	29·548	WNW	15	104·2	81·6	61	..	0·07	−2·44
Raipur	29·435	SSW	7	97·4	77·6	75	0·24	1·14	−1·64
Nagpur	29·462	W	11	103·2	74·1	91	0·47	3·28	−0·67
Amraoti	29·519	W	8	101·8	75·3	53	0·18	3·06	+0·13
Akola	29·524	NW	11	104·7	84·2	67	..	0·27	−2·06
Surat	29·563	W	11	97·2	79·1	74	0·04	0·64	−1·81
Malegaon	29·585	W	18	101·4	79·1	56	..	1·11	−1·24
Bombay	29·611	W	16	90·4	83·0	81	0·18	7·34	+0·33
Poona	29·575	WSW	26	93·0	76·3	60	..	2·40	+0·05
Ahmednagar	29·581	NNW	15	97·3	75·9	74	..	1·20	..
Aurangabad	29·592	NW	8	102·0	77·2	55	..	0·36	..
Sholapur	29·579	W	11	96·2	73·0	67	..	2·11	−1·18
Ratnagiri	29·622	W	15	89·4	83·6	78	..	4·48	−12·28
Belgaum	29·614	WNW	17	81·2	67·8	90	0·43	2·84	−1·06
Goa	29·640	NW	28	84·0	76·4	88	2·83	10·36	..
Karwar	29·641	WNW	9	83·2	73·5	95	15·49	21·44	+6·01
Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	29·712	W	20	85·7	75·0	80	1·50	22·15	+3·21
Cochin	29·752	WNW	..	83·6	73·1	84	3·61	23·15	+7·44
Bangalore	29·606	WSW	16	81·7	67·8	94	0·21	0·82	−1·65
Secunderabad	29·531	W	12	92·6	72·4	72	0·01	0·73	−1·84
Masulipatam	29·591	WNW	10	99·7	76·1	89	0·65	1·07	−1·72
Bellary	29·661	Calm	8	95·7	73·2	72	0·36	2·16	+1·11
Cuddapah	29·604	NW	L	100·2	77·9	73	0·12	0·62	−1·39
Madras	29·490	SW	10	101·0	79·5	73	..	3·91	+1·84
Coimbatore	29·710	W	8	97·9	71·8	85	0·19	1·59	+0·68
Trichinopoly	29·667	SW	5	99·5	78·3	67	..	2·71	+2·03
Negapatam	29·614	SW	12	97.1	81·4	63	..	..	−0·91
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	29·639	E	..	96·3	86·8	72	..	..	..

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall :—J. J. H. = 0·66 (4·44) ; G. T. H. = 0·00 (4·55) ; St. G. H. = 0·00 (5·55) ; C. P. = 1·08 (7·84).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Ajmere and Hoshangabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, readings being lowest in Lower Sind and at and about Raipur, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are very steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Deesa and Ahmedabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Calicut, Goa, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Bombay, Khandwa, Ghadechi, Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, Calicut and Secunderabad, 24 at Deesa, 22 at Akola and Malegaon, and 18 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Berar, and at Nagar, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Neemuch and Malegaon, and the minimum in large excess at Akola and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Bangalore, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshahangabad, Jubulpore and Ahmedabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast, almost every where. Excessive heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (15·49"), heavy at Cochin (3·61"), and Goa (2·83"), over an inch at Calicut (1.50"), Lahore (1·44") and Jubulpore (1·33") light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Indore, Surat and Secunderabad. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a small depression a little to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay and the baric gradients being very steep on the eastern side of the Peninsula, strong squally winds with gales and heavy rain squals are likely to blow on and off the Coromandel Coast. This small disturbance shows at present a tendency to move in a north-westerly direction. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and indicates the probability of heavy rain from Cochin to Karwar. To the north of Karwar the monsoon gradient has again appeared, but is very weak, being only 1-3rd of its average strength, thereby showing the probability of light to moderate showers. The rainfall at the West Coast stations much depends on the further progress of the storm. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Madaras Presidency, Mysore, Ceylon, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, local showers are likely. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·910", moderate to fresh south-south-east trades, passing showers and weather more squally than usual." Owing to the non-receipt of some few important telegrams, this report is printed an hour late.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 15th June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·612
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·5
Dew Point	79·8
Relative humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·5
General Directions of wind *	W, WNW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ..... miles	395
Fall of Rain	0·18
Total fall during month	7·54
" year	7·55
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 16th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

225-96—Nanu and H—Bachoobai vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundoo—Janardhan and A.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

407-96—Janardhan and A.—Dhunbaijee vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor—Ardeshir H and D.

186-96—Ardesir H and D—Anandji Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—H Mulla and Mulla.

34-95—Payne G and S—Ayahabai vs Jaffer Mahomed Tulu—Little and Co.

20-97—Sorabji and J—Masoon and another vs Yaroo Ally Mahomed and others—In person.

422-95—Mathowji Virji—Memon Hajee Alli Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dharmaji and another—Sorabji and J.

77-96—Bhaishunker and K—Kasidas Mohunlal vs Gordhun Dalsukh and another—Matabhai and J.

222-96—Brown and M—Meghjee Valubdas vs Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.

385-96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoosseinp Adambhoy and others vs Allibhai Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

215-96—Tyeb D and Co—Bulwantro Hurishunker and others vs Krishnarao Antoba Chimburker and others—Chalk W and S, Payne G and S, and In person.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Reports.

75-96—In person—Ramcharan Sewtal vs Sookhlal Kanjee.—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

621-96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katrack and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S—Part heard.

452-94—Hiralal M and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Lukmidas and another—Framjee M and M.

635-96—Sorabjee and J—Shamrao Moroba and others vs Shrikrishna Moroba and others—Payne G and S.

627-96—Brown and M—Salomon Saleh Sassoon vs Sassoon J David—Maganlal and R.

669-96—Sorabjee and J—Madha Karamsi vs Meraon Hassum Hajee Mahomed and others—Framjee M and M.

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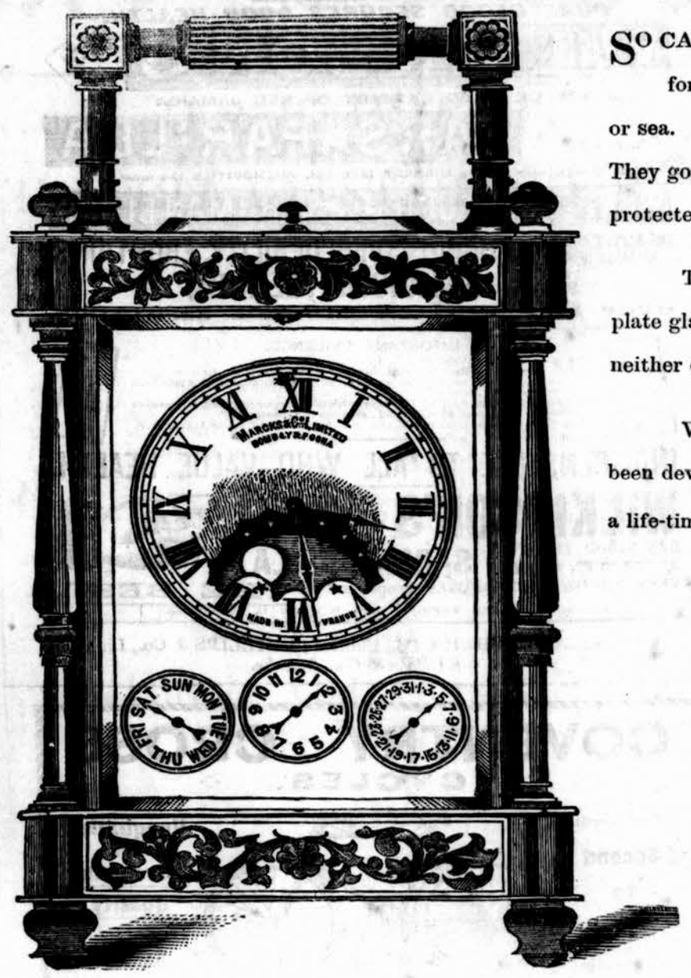

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